L. P. Fisher

The Yolo Democrat.

L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Room 20, Merchants' Ex., San Francisco, Cal.

VOL. XII. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1879.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
If paid in advance.....3 00
One copy, six months.....2 00
In advance.....1 50
One copy, three months.....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion..$1 50
Each subsequent insertion.....1 00

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office over Webber's Drug store, west side of Express Office.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. W. T. LUCAS, office over Webber's Drug store, one door west of Express Office.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

W. PROCTOR, Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

ELSTON & WHITE, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

MACK WEBBER, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., one door west of Express Office.

G. W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

L. MACHEFERT, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., one door east of Porter's grocery.

S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry; in H. B. Wood's Store.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN.

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store grain, etc. office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodland.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C. H. GAROUTTE, Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Attys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

DINZLER'S SALOON & LUNCH HOUSE, Adam Dinzler, S. E. cor. 2d and Court sts.

CACHE CREEK SALOON, Thomas Pierce, Liquors, Cigars, west of Fashion Stables.

HARRY GALLIHER, Eagle Saloon, Burns and Dietz Block, Main street.

A. DEHLIER, San Francisco Beer, Wines and Liquors, opposite Capital Hotel.

JASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

A. BE'S, Abe Morris, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main street, opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

SWISS SALOON, C. Bush, Wine, Beer and Cigars, Washington Hall.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

EMPIRE SALOON, Geo. W. Bentley, Cor. Second and Main streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

GEO. W. MYRICK, Carpenter and Joiner, Housebuilder, etc., res. Fabricius' Add'n.

A. STAMP, Carpenter, Housebuilder, etc., Washington Hall building.

J. C. NEFF, Plastering, Kalsomining, etc., residence on Railroad street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, J. I. McConnell, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

TACKNEY HOUSE, John Tackney, Prop'r, West Main street, opp. Catholic Church.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R.R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

WM. RAWSON, Private Boarding House Masonic Block, East Main street.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS.

BENOIT BROS., Fashionable Merchant Tailors, north side Main, west of Railroad st.

J. A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L. ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc., College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

C. MILLER, Boot and Shoemaker, two doors east of Postoffice.

JOHN ZECHER, Boot and Shoemaker, next door to Knox's Barber shop.

J. G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

A. STAMPEHL, Boot and Shoemaker, a few doors east of Washington Hall.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS.

PLANING MILLS, Caldwell Bros. Prop's, also Contractors, etc., near Water Works.

RAILROAD PLANING MILLS, H. D. White, Wood and Iron work, Main st. near Depot.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

PORTABLE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, W. J. Vandiveer, Exchange Hotel corner.

E. HERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

J. H. HARTSON, House and Sign Painter, Washington Hall building.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T. J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L. DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

S. B. RELYEA, Carriage Trimmer, etc., shop next door east of Town Hall.

D. TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

J. G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

J. I. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

T. J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

J. H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A. D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

AUGUST DIEUDOMIE, Fish and Game Market, third door east of Postoffice.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Peckman & Smith, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Uncle Henry, opposite Exchange Hotel.

ELDORADO LIVERY STABLES, T. C. Peckman, Main street, near Third.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H. B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H. KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C. D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C. F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON, Fashionable Dressmaking, at Green's, College block.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc, east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

R. B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J. SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

DUNPHY & STOCKING, Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, etc., opp. Exchange Hotel.

B. F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

DIETZ & KNOX, Carriage and Wagon Makers, iron work, etc., cor. 1st and Main.

P. FITZGERALD, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing, Main street, opp. Tackney House.

A. WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

UNCLE JOE LABUSIER, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco, etc., opposite Postoffice.

J. C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N. W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN, Shirt Manufacturer, Masonic Block, East Woodland.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

BROOM MANUFACTORY, L. Carpenter, Rue building, near Exchange Hotel.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

R. FORRESTER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Crockery, etc., opposite Postoffice.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

CHARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Groceries, etc, Excelsior Block.

GOSLINER & CO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO., Boots and Shoes, Clothing, etc., north side of Main street.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 25 cents, Haircutting 25 cents, opp. Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber; Haircutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block.

C. C. BROWN, opp. Capital Hotel; Shaving 15 cts; Hair-cutting 25c.; Shampooing, etc.

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, J. P. Jones, one door east of Craft House.

JAKE SCOTT, Pioneer Barber, one door east of Frazer & Co's butcher shop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, W. W. Theobalds, Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

DEPUE & CO., Compilers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

WOODLAND POULTRY YARD, Mrs. C. H. Sprague, east of Railroad Depot.

WOODLAND NURSERIES, J. E. Card, residence Railroad st., south of Lincoln Ave.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, from all parts the world, op. Capital Hotel.

MUSIC AND MUSIC TEACHERS.

JOHN A. APPERSON, Teacher of Brass and String Music, one door west of Postoffice.

THE ELLIS BAND, L. Ellis, Leader; Brass and String Music furnished on application.

Churches, Societies, Etc.

Christian Church, Railroad street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Congregational, First street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal, West Main street, south side; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Catholic, West Main street, north side; services Sundays and holydays.

Baptist, at Washington Hall, West Main street; services Sunday morning.

Seventh-Day Adventists Third street south; services Saturday morning, and Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Hesperian College—J. N. Pendegast, President, J. K. Smith, Secretary. Faculty—Profs. A. M. Elston, R. A. Grant, F. A. Pellar, W. C. Ridgway, J. Brown; Miss Elma Edwards, Music Teacher.

Public School, J. W. Goin, Principal; Assistants, Miss Bettie Woods, Mrs. Pedlar, Mrs. Dexter, Miss M. E. Freeman, Miss Genoa Lawson, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. DeLong and Miss J. M. Kean.

Public Library, opposite Capital Hotel. Mrs. L. F. Craft, Secretary; open every evening.

F. & A. M, Hall East Main street between 3d and 4th.

R. A. M, meet at Masonic Hall 1st Wednesday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Hall over Bank of Woodland; meet Saturday night.

Good Templars, Hall West Main street, south side; meet Wednesday evening.

A. O. U. W. meet in Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening.

O. K. S. B, (Jewish) meet Sunday at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Knights of Lythias meet Monday evening at Good Templars Hall.

Turn Verein, Turners Hall, meet 1st Wednesday in each month.

Ladies Relief Society, Mrs. A. Alexander, President; Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Bush, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Parramore, Secretary.

Woodland Fire Company, No 1, W. F. Moses Foreman, L. Chase engineer.

Cemetery Association, Jason Watkins President, J. K. Smith Secretary.

Public Halls—Central Hall, Geo. D. Fiske manager; Washington Hall, W. W. Porter proprietor; Turn Verein Hall, Otto Schluer manager.

Woodland Race Course, — Parker manager.

Postoffice, L. Walker P. M.

Telegraph Office, Postoffice building, R. A. Fitzgerald operator.

Railroad Agent, E. Valentine; residence at the Depot.

County and Town Officers.

S. C. Denson, District Judge Sixth Judicial District for Yolo Co.—Regular Terms, January, May and September.

E. R. Bush, County and Probate Judge.

John Lambert, Joint Senator for Yolo and Solano.

W. M. DeWitt, Assemblyman.

Supervisors—S. N. Mering, J. C. Smith, Wm. Sims, R. F. Hester, R. H. Newton.

Carey Barney, Sheriff; John E. Maltby, Under Sheriff.

D. M. Burns, Clerk and Auditor.

R. W. Megowan, Recorder.

C. H. Garoutte, District Attorney.

A. C. Kean, Treasurer.

R. H. Beamer, Assessor.

H. B. Pendegast, Supt. Public Schools.

James E. R. O'Farrell, County Surveyor.

S. L. Monday, Public Administrator.

P. Krellenberg, Coroner.

County Hospital—Physician, Thomas Ross, Warden, B. F. Harlan.

Town Trustees—Jas. Viers, John M. Rhodes, A. Nickelsburg, Otto Schluer, Christ Sieber; A. Nicklesburg, Town Clerk.

City Attorney—W. B. Treadwell.

Marshal—George Alford.

Policemen—Wm. Coulter and Del Simmons.

Justice of the Peace—P. H. Sibley.

Constables—Warren Powers, S. M. Norton.

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. jaldw

CREED HAYMOND. D'ARWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. fe18w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY, OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. de18w

L. WELGES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer.*) OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. de5w

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. feldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. feldw

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Searcher of Records and Conveyancer. Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. feldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, **And Notary Public.** Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. feldw

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. deldw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. feldw

REWARDED FOR THEIR PERFIDY.

It has been all along said by Mr. Tilden's friends, through the Democratic press of the country, that the men who counted Mr. Hayes in did so under promise of reward. We have not before seen a list of the men and the fulfillment of the promise in figures. It now comes to hand in the New York *Day Book* of March 12th, instant, from which we copy, giving names, positions now held, and amount of salary. Let every voter read the list and note the amount of reward; and let him remember, too, that the peoples's money pays for defeating the will of the people as expressed by a majority of more than a quarter of a million votes. Following is the list:

LOUISIANA:

Connected with the Returning Board.—J. Madison Wells, Surveyor Port of New Orleans	$4,500
Thomas C Anderson, Deputy Collector Port of New Orleans	3,000
L M Kenner, Deputy Naval Officer	2,500
G Casanave, Brother of U S Storekeeper, New Orleans	1,460
Chas S Abell, Inspector Custom House	2,500
York A Woodward, Clerk Custom House	1,800
W M Green, Clerk Custom House	1,095
B P Blanchard, Clerk Custom House	1,400
C P Davis, Clerk Custom House	1,200
Chas Hill, Clerk Custom House	1,400
George Grindley, Clerk Custom House	1,600
John Ray, Special Agent Treasury Department and counsel for Mr Sherman	2,500
S S Wells, Inspector Custom House	1,095
A C Wells, Special Deputy Surveyor, New Orleans	2,500
F A Woolley, U S Commissioner	Fees.
R M J Kenner, Clerk Naval Office	600
State Officers and Managers—Michael Hahn, Superintendent Mint	4,000
A J Dumont, Inspector Custom House	.....
J P McArdle, Clerk Custom House	1,200
W P Kellogg, United States Senate	5,000
L J Sower, Appraiser Custom House	3,000
W G Lane, U S Commissioner Circuit Court, Louisiana	Fees,
S B Packard, Consul to Liverpool	6,000
George L Smith, Collector New Orleans	7,000
James Lewis, Naval Officer	5,000
Jack Wharton, U S Marshal	6,000
A S Badger, Postmaster N O, $3,500; now Collector	7,000
H S Campbell, U S Attorney, Wyoming	5,000
H Conquest Clark, Private Secretary to Commissioner Internal Revenue	2,500
W F Loan, Inspector Tobacco Int'l Rev	1,400
W L McMillan, Pension Agent New Orleans, now P M	4,000
Electors—W P Kellogg, United States Senator	.....
J Henri Burch, State Senator	600
Peter Joseph, Clerk Custom House	1,200
L A Sheldon, Counsel for Jno Sherman	1,200
Morris Marks, Collector Internal Revenue	3,750
A B Levisee, Special Agent Treasury Department	2,500
C H Brewster, Surveyor-General	1 800
Supervisors and Persons Connected with the Election.—M J Grady, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue	1,000
J H Dinkgrave, Legislature	.....
H C C Astwood, Deputy U S Marshal	Fees
W R Hardy, Inspector Custom House	1,095
Henry Smith, Laborer Custom House	600
Samuel Chapman, Laborer Custom House	600
Jas E Anderson, Declined Consulship to Funchal	.....
C L Ferguson, Captain night watch Custom House	800
J E Scott, Money Order, Post Office, New Orleans	1,300
B W Woodruff, Box Clerk, Post Office, New Orleans	900
L F Hankton, Laborer Custom House	600
W H McVee, Inspector Custom House	1,095
L Williams, Watchman Custom House	800
E K Ross, Letter Carrier, Post Office	750
E A Desloude, Night Watchman Custom House	800
W H Reistand, Clerk Custom House	1,200
F A Clover, Assistant Weigher, Custom House	1,200
L C Lasage, Inspector Custom House	1,000
Wm McKenna, Postmaster Shreveport	3,100
J O Cornog, Inspector Custom House	1,095
M A Lenet, Laborer Custom House	500
Victor Gerodias, Tax Collector New Orleans	Fees
A J Brun, Inspector Custom House	1,000
Patrick Creag, Chief Laborer	1,000
R C Howard, Laborer Custom House	600
J C Puchier, Laborer Custom House	600
W J Moore, Gauger Internal Revenue	Fees
Thos Leon, Gauger Custom House	Fees
T H Rowan, Night Inspector Custom House	900
A W Kempton, Assistant Weigher Custom House	1,200
L Bacus, Police	900
Napoleon Underwood, Inspector Internal Revenue	1,200
P J Mahony, Inspector Custom House	1,095
L E Salles, Weigher Custom House	2,000
R A Herbert, Superintendent Warehouses, Custom House	2,500
W B Dickey, Inspector Custom House	1,095
Thomas Jenks, Clerk Mint	1,000
FLORIDA:	
M L Sterns, Commissioner Hot Springs	5,000
F C Humphreys, Collector Pensacola	2,000
S B McLin, Assistant Justice New Mexico (not confirmed)	3,000
Moses J Taylor, Clerk U S Land Office	1,200
Joseph Bowes, Clerk Treasury Department	720
W K Cessna, Postmaster	2,500
R H Black, Philadelphia Custom House	900
Geo H DeLeon, Clerk in Treasury Department	1,200
John Varnum, Receiver Land Office	500&fs
Charles H Pearce	.....
James Bell, Timber Agent	1,200
Manuel Govan, Consul to Spezzia	2,500
—— Phelps, Secretary to McCormick at Paris Exposition	2,500
E W Maxwell, Lieut in regular army	1,400
P G Mills, Treasury Department	1,200
W J Purmen, Sister in Treasury, dismissed when he said he considered Tilden elected	.....
Dennis Fagan, Timber Agent	1,200
L G Dennis, Treasury Department; removed and published affidavit	1,500
J W Howell, Collector Fernandina	.....
Special Agent—W. M. Evarts, Secretary of State	8,000
VISITING STATESMEN,	
John Sherman, Secretary of Treasury	8,000
John M. Harlan, Justice Supreme Court	10,000
Stanley Matthews, Senator from Ohio	5,000
James A. Garfield, Administration Candidate for Speaker	.....
Eugene Hale, offered Postmaster-Gen.	.....
E. W. Stoughton, Minister to Russia	17,500
John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria	12,000
J. Coburn, Commissioner Hot Springs	5,000
E. F. Noyes, Minister to France	17,500
Lew Wallace, Governor of New Mexico	2,600
John Little, Attorney-General, Ohio	.....
Samuel Shellabarger, Messrs. Hayes and Sherman's Private counsel	.....
Officers of the Government in Florida during the Presidential canvass—T. J. Brady, Second Assistant P M General	3,500
—Peyton, Assistant with Att'y General	1,500
H C Hopkins, Special Agent Postoffice	1,200
Wm L Henderson, Special Agent P O	1,600
Z L Tidball, Special Agent P O Depart't	1,600
B H Camp, Special Agent P O Depart't	1,600
The sum total per annum, of the people's money, paid to the men who counted Hayes in, is	$234,115
Which, in four years, should Hayes remain *de facto* President that long, would amount to	$1,022,460

THE *Mail* several times over intimates that we have misquoted from a cotemporary. The insinuation will pass for just what it is worth. Better procure a copy from headquarters and see. It evidently feels galled because we have placed the responsibility of the Chinese evil just where it belongs—upon the Republican party—in which the facts and the record bear us out. That is all we care about the matter in this connection. The close quarters the *Mail* is in is what makes it kick and buck and squirm so badly. We suggest to the *Mail* that journalistic propriety would be better observed by naming the paper, in a reply or controversy, instead of baudying names.

THE *Post* says: One of the subtleties of the new Constitution is, that no bill can become a law unless it be passed by a majority of the members elected to both Houses, not by a majority of the members present. This would enable politicians to defeat any bill without voting against it, by merely being absent at roll-call.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Washington is just now experiencing the lull that precedes the political tempest which will rage next week. Many Members and Senators who have remained in the city since the adjournment, went home yesterday to spend a few days in their districts, bfore the 18th of March calls them to ballot. It is now conceded that the Democrats will be able to control the organization of the 46th Congress. All their sick are convalescent, and they will have a small majority without counting those whose elections are in dispute. It is impossible to predict with any certainty who will be Speaker or who will be the successful candidates for the minor offices. For these the candidates are legion, and each train brings fresh and hungry additions to the clamorous crowd. Many of them may be compelled to borrow money to take their precious bodies and dissappointed hopes back to that retirement in which they can do their party and country least harm.

There are very few members or Senators in town, and the canvass for offices goes forward rather slowly. Randall's chances, however, are far ahead, notwithstanding the defections. His advantage is very great, as he has "possession," which is as good as nine points. It gives him a certain prestige which his opponents cannot break. There is not much of a fight over the offices of the House. Mr. Caldwell, of Alabama, is looming up very prominently for Clerk of the House. Should Blackburn be elected Speaker, of course in no event could Mr. Adams, who is also from Kentucky, be retained as Clerk. The scramble for the Senate offices is beyond anything ever known before. It would be useless to mention names in connection with the Senate offices, as it is impossible to give any intelligent judgment. The result will depend largely on bargains and trades.

Mr. Randall has been out of town for two or three days, but will return to-day and establish his headquarters at the National Hotel. Mr. Blackburn will establish himself at Willard's, where so many political battles have been lost and won. It is said that a great many Democrats who are out with Randall, have formed about Blackburn, but that they will eventually compromise on some other Democrat. Mr McMahon, from Ohio, will probably be able to rally the opposition better than any other man. Mr. Blackburn's friends are, however, very confident, and even exultant. One of them has expressed the opinion that Randall would get no votes from Indiana and Illinois, but one vote from Ohio, only one from Virginia, and but two from Georgia, while Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas were nearly solid against him on account of his opposition to the levee bill.

As to the programme of Congress, after its organization, but little can be outlined now. It is the opinion of one of the best informed Democratic senators that the House after organizing will appoint no Committees save that on appropriations, and that no new legislation will be proposed. He thinks that Appropriation bills will be reported in the shape that the 45th Congress left them on adjournment.

From a recent appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars for a National Museum, it appears that at least one more grand public edifice is to be built in Washington before the National Capitol is moved west. As now proposed, the museum will be situated on the southeast corner of the Smithsonian Grounds, and will be three hundred feet long by three hundred feet wide, covering an area of two and one-quarter acres. The style followed is the Romanesque, to make it harmonize as much as possible with the Smithsonian. The structure is to be built of plate iron and glass, and being only one story high, will greatly resemble the buildings at the Centennial. It is to contain four halls of 91 by 52 feet, four halls 150 by 65 feet, four halls 65 by 52 feet and one hall 65 by 65 feet. From the centre of the building rises the dome, 96 feet high. 90,000 square feet of floor space are to be lit up by 12,600 square feet of glass, being a better light than was afforded at the Vienna and Paris Expositions. There is to be a pavilion at each corner of the building, the side walls of which will be 35 feet high, while the walls of the building proper are 27 feet high. The flat roofs are to be of metal, instead of a wooden sheathing, laid upon porous terra cotta, or its equivalent in fire proof quality. The steeper roofs are to be slated, upon iron rafters, plastered on the inside. It is intended to expend on the building the whole of the appropriation, and its completion will make a beautiful addition to the architectural structures of this city. C. A. S.

The President's Message.

Following is the President's message:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriations for legislative and judicial purposes for the expenses of the several Executive Departments of the Government, and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of the appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed and hereby transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives. Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your considerate attention.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

"NATURE" announces the invention of a telegraphic writing machine. When the writer at one end of the line moves his pen, a pen at the other end transcribes the words in precisely similar curves and motions, as though guided by a phantom hand. Experiments have been entirely satisfactory, and at last accounts the apparatus was soon to be made public before the British Society of Telegraphic Engineers. Mr. E. A. Cowper, a member of the society, is the inventor.

THE Santa Rosa *Demoarat* says that it may interest teachers to know that if the new Constitution is adopted, the funds necessary for running the State Normal School will be taken from the State School Fund, instead of from the General Fund as at present. The amount that will thus be lost to the schools is about $40,000 per annum, and will increase as the Normal School grows in age, importance and size.

The Chinese "Gone."

CACHEVILLE, March 19th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Cacheville furnishes an example which if followed as far as possible by other towns, might eventually effect a solution, in part at least, of the vexatious Chinese question, since it has been shown that public sentiment is unanimous against the heathen. Cacheville, with a population not exceeding 400, has hitherto supported three of these Chinese wash-houses, thereby furnishing employment for not less than fifty of these pigtail Celestials. Their filthy hovels have occupied some of the most prominent and desirable locations in town, but the odious aroma surrounding these dens is such as to render their neighborhoods most repulsive to the nasal functions, to say nothing of the disgusting spectacle of filth and degration which we must witness daily. And we can only wonder why more infectious maladies have not resulted from such aggravating sources. Should an American citizen allow his habitation to become one-half as filthy and odorous as these miserable abodes, the people would assemble *en masse* and "fire him out" of town on a three-cornered rail, while his name would be drowned in the sweeping deluge of contempt, and not even U. W. B. or any of his ilk could be found to denounce the act as "unchristian-like" or unwarranted. But Cacheville has adopted a more charitable and effective plan. Due notice was given a month ago to the different "bosses" to vacate. The order created considerable commotion in the Chinese ranks, as there were no other buildings to let to this class of tenants—the citizens having resolved that they must "go." A certain aspiring politician, who doubtless hopes to win the heathen vote by the time he secures a nomination (and it is thought the events will be cotemporaneous) endeavor to persuade the tenants not to comply with the demand, holding that the notice being verbal was not formal, and consequently void in law. It would be well to state that this disciple of Blackstone has recently acquired the exalted title of Dept. D. A., and doubtless had in his penetrating eye a small attorney's fee. At any rate his gallantry in behalf of the Mongol will long be remembered.

On Saturday morning, the time having expired for wash-house No. 1, E. Bristow, the proprietor, accompanied by the Constable and a number of citizens, proceeded to the business place of Wong Yek and ordered him to leave, which he did in a manner distinguished more for expediency than good order. As the first load of heathenish miscellany was leaving the scene of a once congenial abode, the citizens fired a rousing salute which was mingled with enthusiasm. The building was immediately torn down and the premises will soon be given a more attractive appearance.

Yesterday house No. 2 was dismantled of its stately grandeur and the occupants thrown upon a

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1879.

Other Men.

BY CURREY TOUGHT.

The golden precepts of our God,
The thorny path our Christ has trod,
Seem meant for other men.

The pulpit in its eloquence,
Feels every word that drops from thence,
Is meant for other men.

The sins it sees, the crimes unseen,
The outcast soul, the wretched mean,
Are all of other men.

And so from pulpit down it goes—
The list of sins our paper shows
Are deeds of other men.

And all good Christians as they read,
Rest safely in their chosen creed,
And sigh for other men.

"God save these souls; but as to ours,
We do not feel the threat'ning powers
Which conquer other men."

And yet, oh, reader, search your heart,
And see how little 'tis apart,
From those of other men;

How much of strength is due to chance,
The happening of a circumstance
To you and other men.

In prosp'rous days you fear no fall,
But fickle fortune changes all
For you and other men.

Oh, how much better would it be,
If you could only—only see
Yourself as other men—

See all your meanness, and how small
At best you are, and, after all,
How like these other men.

A Young Sailor's Story.

Three years ago I shipped on board the *Niger*, Captain Phillips. Our voyage was to Hilo, Sandwich Islands, and back to Puget Sound, whence we sailed. The captain, officers and crew were, when I joined, Americans and West Indiamen; but, as another hand was wanted besides myself, I persuaded Jack Chester, an Englishman with whom I had become friendly, to fill up the vacancy. Jack was a fine-looking fellow, a jovial companion, and had lots of information, which he knew how to use; but, although he dressed and talked like a sailor, he had not been long on board ship before it became plain that he had not been brought up a salt.

Our captain was a Tartar and no mistake; and, as he had the eye of a hawk, no fault committed by man or boy escaped him. This was especially unfortunate for my English shipmate. He had shipped an able seaman's wages, but his deficiencies were so many and glaring that our captain, who seemed to watch his movements more carefully than those of the rest of the crew, often inflicted upon him punishment painful to witness. I had a strong attachment to Chester, and stood his friend whenever I could, by taking some of his duties along with my own; but I was not always at hand to help him, so he fell oftener than others beneath the captain's displeasure.

One night, when I was at the wheel, the wind rose into a gale. The captain came on deck and set all hands to reef the top-sails. The men were manning the halyards to hoist away, when poor Chester, instead of letting go the reef tackle, let go the weather fore-topsail brace, and away went the yard fore and aft. By luffing up smartly, however, we managed to get checked without carrying anything away. But Captain Phillips, frothing at the mouth, swore he would tan the foolish lubber's hide who had done so clumsy a thing. Saying which, he rushed at Chester with a piece of ratline, which he brought down upon his neck and shoulders, giving him a fearful cut. He was in the act of raising it again when a voice from aloft roared out: "Hold your hand!"

The voice was wonderfully loud and clear, seemingly coming from the main-top. The captain fell back, and looking up, cried in great rage: "Aloft there!"

"Halloa!" was the answer back.

"Come down on deck," was the captain's imperious order.

"Come up here and see how you will like it," was the contemptuous response.

"Come down, I say, on deck," foamed the captain.

"Come up and fetch me," returned the voice from aloft.

"Who is up there, Mr. Rassom?" cried the captain, appealing to the first officer.

"No one sir," was the reply, "so far as I can see. All seem present on deck."

The captain's rage was now terrible to witness.

"All seem present, Mr. Rassom? What do you mean by that, sir? I ask you again, who is up there?"

"No one known to me," returned the man. All are present. All are on deck, in sight."

Such was the case. But the second mate, without awaiting orders, sprang up the rigging and looked over the top-rim, then made the circuit of it, looking all around the mast-head, and then reported himself alone.

"Then the ship must be haunted!" cried the chief mate.

The captain hereupon dropped the rope's-end which he had held in his hand, and went below. It was evident that he was strangely affected by what had occurred. And so my fellow-countryman escaped further punishment that night.

But, in a few days, our skipper had forgotten his fears, and, looking out for another object upon which he could vent his spleen, I had the ill-fortune to feel his wrath. He ordered me to make a knot in the end of an old fagged rope to be used for a lashing. In a little while I returned, saying that I had made the best job I could of a rope which was quite fagged out.

"Well," said he, if that's your best, you are as much of a lubber as your friend Chester. But I'll dock you both to ordinary seaman's wages." I tried to show him that the rope was too much worn to make a neat piece of work of it.

"Indeed," I said, "it is sadly fagged."

"Fagged, is it?" cried he, scornfully; "then I'll finish it over your lubberly back."

"No, you won't," roared out a voice from behind the long boat. The captain rushed in the direction of the sound, but he failed to discover the speaker.

"Who was that?" he cried, in a storm of wrath, adding, "Let me know who it is, and I'll thrash him within an inch of his life."

"Will you? hah! hah! hah!" was the mocking reply, dropping seemingly from the maintop.

It was broad daylight when this took place, so every one could see that no one was up there. I was as much startled and mystified by the occurrence as was the captain; but neither he nor I, nor any of the crew to whom he appealed, could throw light thereon. But whoever or whatever uttered the words, my purpose was served, as was Chester's, on a previous occasion. The irate captain went below filled more with fear than rage, throwing behind him, as he stepped upon the cabin-ladder, the rope's end which had so vexed him.

Sailors in general are superstitious beings. Whatever cannot be easily made out or accounted for on natural principles, is laid to the account of the supernatural. Our captain was no better in this respect than his crew, for he was as illiterate as they, except in the matter of navigation, and as rough and untutored. He evidently believed that his ship was haunted, and that a spirit from the vast deep had a mind to torment him by its interferences. His fears were increased not many days after. On retiring to rest, at the end of his evening's watch, his slumbers were disturbed by a loud and fearful cry, which seemed to enter the cabin by the side-light, which was left open for ventilation. The cry was heard by the second officer, who was on the quarter deck, and by Chester, who was at the wheel; neither of whom could throw light upon the incident to the captain, who had rushed on to the deck in a state of terror, and demanded in vain for the production of the offender.

From that day it was clear to all that Captain Phillips was tormented by apprehensions of coming disaster. An idea was fixed in his mind that his ship was visited by a spirit from the invisible world, which preferred to make itself heard rather than seen. And this idea was strengthened by the fact, that when he was on deck, and became angry at the conduct of any of the men, especially when his anger was made manifest in oaths and blows—the unseen but ever-vigilant visitor, from afar, would—perched apparently on the top of the mainmast—utter the insolent laugh or the dolorous warning. On these occasions the poor man would rush off to his cabin, with blanched cheek and tottering limb, and there abide until the gale in his mortal sensibilities should subside.

That it was angry with no one else but the captain was clear, from the fact that it never took notice of the conduct of any other person. The mate or the boatswain might act as they liked, or the men might jibe and call each other; no matter—the voice was not heard—neither laugh nor moan fell upon our ears. But most of those who lived in the forecastle were far from being happy; many of them shared the fears of the skipper; and I saw that they would much rather have braved his wrath than to be tormented as they were by the "voices of the night" or the "day." Myself and Chester were exceptions. What his opinion was, he would not say; he met all my questions by adroit evasions. As for myself, I had no explanation to give.

Thus matters went on until we were within ten days' sail of the islands. All the while our poor captain had been kept from tyranny by his fears of the voice; but now, exasperated by some fault in seamanship on the part of Chester, and being the worse for liquor, he hurled a belaying-pin at him, which struck him on the head. Clapping both hands thereon, with a yell he rushed into the forecastle. It was evident the skipper expected to hear the voice, for he looked nervously aloft; but when all was silent in that direction his courage returned, and he desired the second officer to call Chester back to the deck. Getting no answer to his call, the mate went below, when he found the poor fellow delirious. Returning to the deck, he reported him to be in a dangerous condition.

This filled the captain with fear. He ordered that every attention should be paid him, which was done. That night it became necessary to have all hands on deck to reef, and while we were on the yards an awful cry, like that of a maniac, arose from the bows of the vessel, and next moment several of us saw a human form on the rail near the fore swifter, and then a loud splash was heard in the water under our lee.

The captain and chief officers who were on deck rushed to the side. A hat was seen for a moment bobbing on the crest of a wave; the maniacal scream was repeated, when Captain Phillips, himself uttering a cry, fell senseless on the deck. The mate then hailed us who were on the topsail yard: "Come down from aloft! clear away the small boat!" We thought he was as near beside himself as was the captain; and so he was for the moment, for when we had gained the deck he was ready to countermand the order.

Everything was awful beyond expression; the wind and the water were raging wild; it was impossible for a small boat to live in so rough a sea, so, making a virtue of necessity, the search for the poor maddened fellow was abandoned, amid vows of vengeance against the captain and tears for our lost messmate.

Forty-eight hours after this we entered the port of Hilo. A vast change had come over the crew. The captain, knowing their peculiarities, had supplied them with money and copious libations of whisky; so, instead of reporting him to the consul, as they had declared they would, they were ready to shout his praises all day long. In this, however, I did not agree; but unable to bring the tyrant to justice single-handed, I resolved to quit the *Niger*.

I did so. After hiding in the woods several days, I was caught and brought back to the ship. As my adventures as a fugitive are not essential to the unfolding of my story, I pass them by, and take up the thread of my narrative.

We set sail on our return voyage. Captain Phillips was an altered man. He abstained from spirits, he controlled his temper, and this, with the addition of a fine steady breeze, made our lives on board happy. But, alas! we were doomed to a sad ending up of the voyage. Keeping too near the land, and a squall laying hold on the ship, we were driven on a lee shore. It was just after midnight when we struck, and the darkness was terrible, and, leaping out of my hammock, I ran on deck. I could see nothing save the wild waters racing over the deck. I cried out to my shipmates but got no answer. It was not possible to reach the after part of the vessel where the life belts were kept, so acting on the impulse of the moment, I leaped into the sea. Catching hold of a friendly rock, I was saved. Daylight came after a weary waiting. The first thing I saw was the dead body of poor Captain Phillips and not far from it that of our Chinese cook. The rest were saved.

We made our way to Portland, where we were paid off. Thence I proceeded to San Francisco. I had often asked myself whence came those strange voices and fearful words, which had so alarmed our captain and put most of the crew in terror, and had so opportunely on one occasion saved me from the vengeance of the captain. But it was beyond my power to answer the inquiry; neither could the mate nor any of the survivors throw light thereon. Had we known what ventriloquism was, we might have had therein a solution of the mystery; but I had never heard an adept in the art, neither had any of my shipmates; otherwise I judge such fact would have been mentioned and the voices accounted for on that ground. Poor Chester, when with us, our most intelligent shipmate, seemed to be as much in the dark as the rest of us, although he was not in the least put out of the way by the occurrences.

Strolling along the streets of San Francisco one night, about a year after the wreck, ready for anything in the way of amusement that might turn up, my eye caught a large poster which announced the wonderful doings of Professor Meredith, "the unrivalled and world-renowned ventriloquist."

This, thought I, shall be the source of my evening's enjoyment. Turning my face in the direction of the "Hall of Science and Emporium of Amusement," I was soon seated in a snug corner of the body of the building, and was not long in being carried away by the wonderful sayings and doings of the Professor. At last he told us that he would hold an imaginary conversation with a person up the chimney. He did so. When, in the midst of a dialogue, the person up the flue gave a derisive "Hah, hah, hah!"

I was startled. I sprang from my seat. "Surely," said I, half aloud, "that is the voice and tone and words which more than once came from the maintop of the *Niger*." And while I was staring at the professor, with eyes ready to leap out of their sockets, he came to the front of the stage to perform his part. Then, in spite of his flowing beard and other decorations, I saw in Professor Meredith the identical Jack Chester who, over twelve months before, was believed to have leaped, in a fit of madness, into the sea and was drowned.

"Chester!" I cried out in my excitement.

"Sit down!" cried one; "put him out!" said some others. In the meanwhile I had come to myself, and resumed my seat, but not before I had got from the professor a sign of recognition.

When the performance was over, my old ship-mate, for it was he, beckoned me to him, and, taking me to his private room, he grasped my hand in all the fervency of ardent friendship. "Sit down, Henry, my boy," he said, "and you shall have a solution of the mystery which hangs over me and the past."

"How came you to be saved from a watery grave on that awful night when you plunged into the raging sea?" I impatiently asked.

"I did not jump overboard," replied Chester, laughing; "neither was I any less sane than I am at this moment. The entire affair was a trick of my own invention to frighten the captain and then get away from his clutches. My madness was a sham, and the man overboard was simply a bundle of old togs, topped by my old hat, which I had just put together. The moment I pitched them over the rail I slipped down into the fore-peak, where I lay hid until the night after the ship entered the port, when I stole out and went on shore. I had taken care to lay up plenty of junk, and I managed to avoid detection until the *Niger* sailed. The cries which you heard from the maintop, from behind the long-boat, and in the cabin, I need not now explain."

"No," said I; "all is made clear by the doings of this night." "Exactly so," said he. And then he continued: "I had performed as a ventriloquist in most large cities and towns in Europe before you knew me; but, becoming somewhat restless in my habits and having squandered all my earnings, in a fit of recklessness I took to the sea, and, in the capacity of a sailor, found my way to Puget Sound. But I had not in me stuff of which sailors are made; so, after my adventures on board the *Niger*, I went back to my old profession, in which I have done well. My wild oats are all sown, I hope, and having learned wisdom by bitter experience, I shall stick to that line of life for which I have capacity—a better thing than splicing old ropes or taking in topsail reefs on a blowing night."

"I should think so," I said. "But you nearly killed the captain with fright, whilst you caused us many a heartache at your supposed loss."

"For the latter I am sorry," returned Chester. "But I cannot say that I pitied the captain. His cruelty to me was terrible, and he would possibly have ended by killing me, but for my fortunate gift of ventriloquism. 'All's well that ends well.'"

"True," I returned. "And I rejoice that you are alive to say so. You kept your secret famously, for neither Captain Phillips nor any of his crew ever suspected that incapable Jack Chester was the ghost that haunted the *Niger*."
—*Argosy*.

THE LAST OF THE KEELY MOTOR.—The Philadelphia *Times* sums up, in a few words, the final winding up of the affairs of that most audacious humbug, the "Keely motor." The inventor so-called, claimed that he could develop a power in connection with a small keg of water that would drive a large-sized steamship across the Atlantic at a cost of a few cents a day, and that all our methods of river and land locomotion were to be changed by this wonderful discovery. Thousands of persons believed his extravagant assertions, and, as "the fools are not all dead," many took stock in the company formed for its development, of course with a total loss of their investments. Now that the final collapse has come, the facts elicited are that the liabilities of the concern are less than $500, but $150,000 of the money of the stockholders has been subscribed and paid out for useless machinery, and over a million and a half has changed hands in the rise and fall of its stocks. There were 20,000 shares of a par value of $100 each issued. These sold at first for $60 per share, but the scheme was so skilfully manipulated that they frequently changed hands at $300 per share. Now they are without value, and could not be sold for a cent, even if offered in lots to suit customers of small means.

"Pretty Poll."

HOW A FOURTH STREET PARROT AMUSES ITSELF.

If you have a grudge against a man, and desire to wreak a particularly fiendish revenge, establish a poll parrot of talkative propensities in his neighborhood, and await results. If his hearing is good, and he is of feeble constitution, he will die in a week. If he is tough and obstinate, he may not die at all, but he will move into another State before the parrot has got fairly settled in business. We lived next door to a parrot, and know what a priceless luxury the bird is. The parrot of which we speak preserves a discreet and cautious silence during the hours of darkness, but as soon as the first rays of the sun are seen he gathers himself together and yells "suns up" in a tone that makes a man jump clean out of bed and inquire where the fire is.

After the opening overture, "Sun's Up," Signor Parrot sings the beautiful aria from the opera of "Sleepnomore," the refrain of which is:

"Polly, Polly, pretty Polly;
Polly wants a cracker."

And while the indignant lodger is wishing that Polly had a cracker—a sixty-four pound lighted fire-cracker attached to his beak—the artist goes ahead regardless of consequences considering every boot-jack flung at him a demand for an encore, and responded accordingly. Finally, when a well-aimed brick hits his cage, he sings out, "Oh!" as if it was a terrible shame. Then he thinks he is in danger, and begins to cry out lustily, "Sarah, Sarah!" Now there is nobody living within a block named Sarah, but that don't make any difference to Poll. He wants to see Sarah, and he yells for her for three-quarters of an hour every morning during the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year. In due time he becomes convinced that Sarah is dead, and then he switches off on to "Emma," who is popularly supposed to be his sweetheart, but who is too modest to respond to his call in daylight.

After exhausting the subject of Emma through sixty-seven highly interesting stanzas, he turns his attention to the political situation and observes that people generally had better vote for "Polly," who wants a fire cracker. About this time the ubiquitious small boy succeeds in inserting a pin in "Poll's" rear, whereupon he yells "Oh!" in an astonished manner that convinces you his sympathies can be touched. Then he passes a few remarks on the boy, such as "Red-headed Irish, get out," "You're a hoodlum," "No gentleman would do that," etc., and finding that the boy fails to get out, he alarms the nighborhood with cries of "Fire!" "Murder!" and "Police!" that ultimately wake up everybody in the ward, after which satisfactory result the boy departs. Then poll takes a look at the scenery and ventures the suggestion that "It is going to be a damned cold day." Then he electrifies a servant girl in an adjoining house by shouting, "Take your feet out of the window, you nasty thing," a request that is immediately complied with, and the servant girl gets out of sight in a hurry, to wonder if it was her beau that saw her paring her corns.

Having refreshed himself with these few observations, Poll surveys himself admiringly, murmurs in a tone of self-flattery, "Pretty Polly," and then expresses a desire to have breakfast. And he makes his meaning on this point speedily understood by a clatter that would awake the dead. While feasting he spies a grey-headed gentleman on the opposite side of the street, reading a newspaper. Poll vociferates "What's the news?" The old gentleman looks around him in astonishment, and Poll, who cannot stand delays, helps him out by crying, "Go to hell, then." The amazed old gentleman is about to put his spectacles in his pocket, when Poll shouts, "Take that out of your pocket," and followed up his peremptory command by a shrill cry of "Stop Thief!" that starts the old gentleman on a run, pursued by a regiment of boys. Then Poll concludes the morning service by reciting the benediction, after which he relapses into a placid slumber beside which the sleep of the just is just nowhere.—*Golden Era*.

Prince Bismarck.

He is a powerful man. That is what strikes at once everyone who sees him for the first time. He is very tall and of enormous weight, but not ungainly. Every part of his gigantic frame is well proportioned—the large round head, the massive neck, the broad shoulders, and the vigorous limbs. He is now more than sixty-three, and the burden he has had to bear has been unusually heavy; but though his step has become slow and ponderous, he carries his head high—looking down, even on those who are as tall as himself—and his figure is still erect. During these latter years he has suffered frequent and severe bodily pain, but no one could look upon him as an old man, or as one to be pitied. On the contrary, everybody who sees him feels that Prince Bismarck is in possession of immense physical power. Photography has made his features known to all. It is a strange face, which would attract attention anywhere, even if we did not know that it belonged to a man whose doings have changed our modern world. It is a face never to be forgotten—by no means a handsome, but still less an ugly one. It was remarkably bright, full of humor, of merry mischief even, in days long long gone by. It has now become serious almost solemn—with an expression of unflinching energy and daring. The bald round forehead—an object of admiration for the phrenologist—is one of quite extraordinary dimensions; the large prominent blue eyes seem as if they could look into the sun without blinking. They are not quick, they wander slowly from one object to another; but when they rest on a human countenance, they become so intensely inquiring, that many people, when they have to undergo this searching look, feel uneasy; —and all, even Bismarck's equals or superiors, are made aware that they are in the presence of a man with whom it would be wise to play fair, as he would probably discover the subtlest tricks. His thick, well-set eyebrows are singularly long and shaggy, and they add not a little to the stern, and, at times somewhat fierce expression of his countenance. The nose is of ordinary size—not as long perhaps, as might be expected from the rest of the face; the chin is large and massive.—*Blackwood*.

In dusting, use a soft cloth instead of a brush or wing; the cloth will catch all the dust, and you can shake it from the window, while the others set it floating again.

Suggestions About Serving Dinner.

The table should be carefully laid,—folds of the table-cloth in line, two large napkins placed at the head and foot of the table with corners to the centre, every plate wiped before being set upon the table, the glass clear, the silver polished, the salt-cellars filled with fresh sifted salt. (A little stamp upon the salt improves the appearance.) When the plates are laid, two forks should be put on the left hand, a knife and a soup-spoon on the right, large spoons crossed at each salt-cellar, and salt-spoons on the top; tumblers and wine-glasses on the right hand at each plate, a napkin folded with a piece of stale bread within its folds, the soup-plates placed in the plate at the head of the table, and the napkin in the upper one. Soup-ladle, gravy-spoon, and carving knife and fork go before the mistress; fish trowel (if there is fish for dinner), gravy spoon, and carving knife and fork before the master; if there is no soup, no ladle; if no fish, no trowel; if but one dish of meat, but one carving knife and fork. If you have neither fruit nor flowers, a bowl with bits of ice makes a pretty centre.

The side-table should be laid with a white cloth, the silver, plates, finger-bowls, that will be needed during dinner, arranged tastefully upon it; the castors, a pat of butter with ice upon it, and one or two spare napkins, making it a pretty object.

When the soup is on the table, let the waitress come quietly and say, "Dinner is served." A good waitress makes no noise. She will stand at the dining-room door till the family has passed in, and then take her place by her mistress to hand the soup. When the soup course is over, the waitress takes off the plates, one in each hand, and takes them to the pantry, or to a tray outside the door. Permit no piling of plates as they are taken from the table, nor allow the soiled plates to be placed on the side-table. As the soup is removed hot plates should be ready for fish or meat, and as the waitress places the hot plate before the diner, she removes the cold plate to the side-table. Fish should be served alone—no vegetables. Salad is the only thing allowable with fish. If fish be broiled, a lemon, cut in quarters, should be handed, to be squeezed upon the fish, unless fish-sauce is preferred. With salmon, thinly cut slices of cucumber, dressed with pepper, salt, and vinegar, should be served. Before the fish is removed, the fish-trowel and spoon should be taken off on a tray or plate; before the meat is removed, the carving knife and fork and gravy-spoon should be carefully taken on a plate or tray. After the meat and plates are removed, the unused silver should be taken off, then the salt-cellars. The table being cleared, the crumbs should be taken off with a crumb-knife or with a napkin upon a plate; then the spread napkins should be taken off by the four corners.

Place upon the table the dessert-plates, and spoons, and forks, if for pudding or sweets of any kind; if for fruit, a plate with a colored doily, a finger-bowl, and a silver knife and fork. If coffee is served, it should be placed on a tray, with coffee-cups and sugar, at the head of the table. The old fashion of a polished and bare table for fruit is gone out, except where an elaborate table and men-servants are kept.
Mrs. S. W. Oakey, in Scribner.

The Nevada Schoolmaster.

Harry Floty was a university man, who had been some time in Nevada, and having had bad luck, couldn't do better than to leave digging and take to school teaching. He was pale, slender, and scholarly-looking, and the President of the Board of Trustees said to him, sorrowfully, as he brushed a tear:

"Mister, you may be book-learned, but it takes more than that for a teacher in the Cranberry Gulch school, as you will find. The last teacher sleeps in yonder grave-yard; the one before him left an eye and one arm to show his incapacity; the one before was very much eaten by the ells when we found his body, and the three before him ran away with only about four eyes and six legs between them. Our boys are rough and don't stand no nonsense."

"Let me try," replied Harry, mildly, "I'm weak, but I have a will. I'll open next Monday at 9 A. M."

At eight Harry went down to the school-house, with the key in one hand and a valise in the other.

Sixty scholars were loafing around in a good, big crowd, to see what would turn up, while the undertaker stood near waiting for a job.

"Ready to slope if he finds we are too much for him," whispered the big, bow-legged, cross-eyed bully of the school, a devilish-looking chap, nineteen years old.

The new teacher gazed pensively at the adjacent grave-yard, opened the valise, took out three navy sixes, and a long bowie knife, whetted the latter on the leg of his boot, cocked one of the former, and then said sweetly:

"Ring the bell, and we'll have prayers."

The big bully whom he addressed mildly obeyed.

"We will arrange the classes," he said mildly, as he cocked a revolver and walked down the room.

One after another the boys were examined and classed. He called the first class to recite in geography; a whisper was heard behind him. Quick as lightning the teacher wheeled and covered the offender with a deadly aim, as he spoke sternly for the first time:

"Don't do that again, for I never give a second warning."

Recess then came, and the boys, very much cowed, went out on the playground.

One of them threw his ball in the air, and before it started to descend toward the catcher, the new teacher struck it with a bullet, and from that time Harry Floty has kept school undisturbed.—*Argonaut*.

OAT-MEAL PREPARATION.—Oat-meal is very nice prepared the following way: Put a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut and a teaspoonful of salt in three pints of boiling water, then add one-half pint of oat meal; for ten minutes let it boil fast, stirring frequently, then place it over a saucepan of boiling water, to continue cooking slowly for about half an hour. When over the water it will only need stirring occasionally.

A CLEAN PASTE.—Two parts gum tragacanth and one part powdered gum arabic; cover with cold water till dissolved, then reduce to desired consistency with same. A few drops of carbolic acid will prevent souring.

The Porcelain Tower.

The celebrated Porcelain Tower near Nanting, China, is described by a traveler, who says: In the quiet evening we made our way out of the city by the south gate, through a well-constructed tunnel, and shortly stood upon an eminence whose surface was a mass of debris consisting of broken bricks, tiles and plaster several feet thick. This was all—all that was left of that which, for its historic beauty, the ingenuity of its construction and its great cost, took rank with the wonders of the world—the famous Porcelain Tower. It must have been very beautiful in its perfection, if we accept the statements of its various historians, who differ so little in their accounts that one does for all. From them we learn its form was octagonal, nine stories high, tapering as it arose to the height of 261 feet from the ground, the circumference of the lower story being 120 feet.

The body of the pagoda was of brick, but its face was composed of porcelain tiles of many colors. Each story formed a kind of saloon, through which ran the spiral staircase leading to the summit, and whose walls were covered with small, gilded idols resting in niches, the entire apartment richly painted and gilded. Each story was defined by a projecting cornice of green tiles, from whose points gilded bells were hung.

The roof was overlaid with copper, and above it rose a mast thirty feet high, capped by a golden ball and coiled about by an immense band of iron, appearing like rings from below. The base of this shaft was an iron ball formed of two halves, the outer surface of which is magnificently embossed. I say is, for one-half rests where it fell, the only tangible thing in the mass of ruin. The other half, weighing twelve tons, being broken by the fall, was recast into a temple bell.

Standing before the half which is left, we query who were they that fashioned this beautiful casting, worthy the hand of a master. Whose writing and inscription embellished its face unlike any Chinese workmanship. Whose skill was great enough in A. D. 1430 to place a ball of iron thirty-six feet in circumference, weighing twenty-four tons, upon a pedestal 261 feet high? This ball was the receptacle of various treasures calculated to ward off evil influences, among which were "night-shining jewels," pearls, books, gold, silver, thousands of strings of cash, satin, silk and priceless medicine.

The number of bells on the structure was 152, and the interior was illuminated by several hundred of lamps, while the exterior required 128 to light it. It took nineteen years to build it and cost $3,315,978.

Of all this, not one story rests on the other; lightning, fire and war have laid their hands upon it and it fell, its final destroyers being the Taeping rebels about twenty years ago. It stood in the grounds of a Buddhist monastery, which fell at the same time a prey to the fanaticism and rapacity of the invaders. One work of art within the grounds escaped destruction, a pure, white marble tortoise, bearing upon his back a perpendicular tablet with an inscription. This, with one solitary priest, keeps watch and ward over the ruins of bygone glory.

Locomotives Without Fire.

Machines on the above-named principle are now at work on the tramway from Rueil to Marly, near Paris, and with very satisfactory results. The system in use is one introduced by M. Francy, an engineer, and is based on the fact that water boils at a lower temperature proportionately to the reduction of the atmospheric pressure. Most people are aware that although water requires a heat of two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit to boil at the level of the sea, a much lower temperature is sufficient to produce the same effect on the top of a mountain. We will now explain how that physiological fact is practically employed. Into a reservoir of thin steel—we cannot call it a boiler, for it has neither fire-place nor fire—is introduced eighteen hundred liters of water at a temperature of two hundred degrees, and then covered up hermetically. The steam it gives off at once fills the superincumbent space, and produces a pressure of fifteen atmospheres. As soon as any of the vapor is turned on for moving the machine the pressure is reduced, and the water then begins to boil, producing a fresh supply of steam. Of course that process is of but limited extent, as, at the commencement, the liquid only contained a certain amount of heat, which is gradually diminished as the reproduction of steam takes place at lower temperature by the exhaustion of the superincumbent pressure. So far, a machine of this description would be obviously totally inadequate to any very prolonged journey; but for short transits it has been found extremely serviceable. As the amount of pressure required to work the engine is only five atmospheres, a series of valves are so arranged as to prevent a greater amount of force issuing from the reservoir than is necessary, and thus retaining as far as possible the heat originally contained in the water. The driving part of the machinery is nearly identical with that of ordinary locomotives, with a few modifications, with the purpose of guarding against the useless waste of heat originally introduced into the reservoir.

The *Athenæum* thus explains how it is in England: "The entire population of a country like England may be divided into these classes: (1st.), Those who, from real endowment, are impelled to literary activity in preference to any other. (2d.), Those who, having adequate abilities for all practical purposes, could often produce respectable second-class prose, but that, finding in early life better and more congenial employment in other channels, they have no impulse to do so. These form the great mass of the judicious commonsense British public. (3d.), Those who, disqualified, either by natural deficiency or by the emasculating effect of vanity, from coping with the second-class in practical ability, have all the literary impulse of the first-class, without any of its literary endowment. These are so numerous that it may almost be said that in our country the fools all write, or would write but for the difficulty of getting into print."

It is cited as a curious fact that the public affairs of England, a Protestant country, are directed by a Jew; that in Catholic France the most important departments of the government are directed by Protestants, and that the minister of foreign affairs in Turkey is a Christian.

About Weddings.

Wedding presents, now so common in the first stage of matrimony, have come down from the feudal system. In all parts of the civilized world such things are given and received, and likewise expected.

In different countries are different modes. The penny weddings in Scotland are peculiar. Invited guests make contributions in money. (One shilling is the general tribute, and half-a-crown is a princely offering.) Out of the sum thus collected the not-very costly expense of the feast were paid, and the surplus went toward buying the furniture. In Germany there is the "pay wedding," at which the bride receives her guests with a basin before her, each person depositing a jewel, silver spoon, or piece of money, at the same time apologizing for the donation being far below value compared with the damsel's deserts. In some parts of Germany the rule is that the expenses of the marriage feast shall be met by each guest paying for what he eats and drinks—just as if he were in a hotel; but not at fair hotel prices. Thus the entertainment sometimes extends over several days, and the young couple often realize a sum out of the profits sufficient to start them fairly in life. From one to three hundred guests are often present throughout these festivals.

Sometimes the flow of presents takes a very different course. In Poland a lady is not regarded as eligible for double-blessedness until she has wrought with her own hands cloth and garments for each of her future lord's friends (groomsmen) accompanying him to the altar.

In most countries, at the present time, wedding presents may be said to abound. This system of inviting people to a bridal reception and expecting them to make a valuable present has become a serious tax, and though much money is thus expended, the result is generally not quite satisfactory.

A Theory in Regard to Food.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A German physician has started a new theory with regard to food. He maintains that both the vegetarians and the meat-eaters are on the wrong tack. Vegetables are not more wholesome than meat, or meat than vegetables, and nothing is gained by consuming a compound of both. Whatever nutritive qualities they may possess, he says, are destroyed in great measure and often entirely by the process of cooking. All food should be eaten raw. If this practice were adopted, there would be little or no illness among human beings. They would live their apportioned time and simply fade away, like animals in a wild state, from old age. Let those afflicted with gout, rheumatism and indigestion try for a time the effect of a simple uncooked diet, such as oysters and fruit for instance, and they will find all medicines unnecessary, and such a rapid improvement of their health that they will forswear all cooked articles of food at once and forever. Intemperance would also, it is urged, no longer be the curse of civilized communities. The yearning for drink is caused by the unnatural abstraction from what are termed 'solids' of the aqueous element they contain—uncooked beef, for example, containing from seventy to eighty per cent. and some vegetables even a larger proportion of water. There would be less thirst, and consequently less desire to drink, if our food were consumed in its natural state, without first being subjected to the action of fire. Clothing, our adviser also thinks, is a mistake, but he admits that the world is not yet far enough advanced in civilization to go about undressed. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to this anti-cooking theory, there cannot be a doubt that in getting rid of the kitchen with all its abuses, including the cook, housekeepers would be spared a vast amount of worry, and probably on this account alone would live to a greater age than at present."

An Old Time Funeral.

The following bill, found among the old papers in the attic of the old City Building, is of interest as showing the manner of doing things a couple of hundred years ago. The bill, as will be seen, is for the expenses of a sick man and of his burial, and the supposition is that the man was in some way a charge upon the town, and that the bill was presented to the town. The amounts for the fifth and sixth charges are unintelligible, but the total shows that the two together amounted to two shillings, six pence. It will be seen that the liquor bill at the burial was more than the cost of the coffin and digging the grave; while the bill for liquor during his sickness (only five days) and at the burial was more than that for coffin, digging the grave, grave clothes, and laying out the body. The following is the bill:

"John Whipple, his demand for expenses upon James Weakley (or Neakley) in his sickness and Burial."

James Weakley, in his sickness (at my house,) and funerall expences, from Thursday in October the second, 1690, to ye seaunth day of said month.

	£	s.	Dit. d.
To Victualls and Drincks for him	00	02	00
To 3 quarts of rum by his order for those That came to see him	00	03	00
To my Trouble, tendence, and beding and washing	00	18	00
To rum at his Buryall, 6 quarts	00	06	00
To a quart of wine	—	—	—
To a gallon of stronge beere	—	—	—
To a sheete, cap, and muffler, for his Buriall	00	03	00
To washing of Epenesur Olney: and helping Lay him oute one night and halfe a day	00	01	00
The Totall of this Acompt, errors excepted	01	16	00
To Archibald watching	00	01	00
To his Coffin & Digging ye Graue	00	07	00
Totall	02	00	00

—*Providince (R. I.) Journal*.

LIGHT IN THE SICK ROOM.—Alpheus has been having a long spell of fever, and it was necessary to have a light burning all night in his room. We live out in the country, so no gas was accessible. Candles flickered disagreeably, and a kerosene lamp when turned low always had an annoying smell for an invalid, so I bethought of a light my mother used to improvise, when I was a child, before kerosene, with its attending dangers, was known. It was made by taking a saucer of lard, and cutting a piece of newspaper in a circle about three inches in diameter, then twisting the centre of this up to a point and burying all but the tip in the lard. It will burn all night—a shady dim light—and in our case proved a real comfort. Some of these homely facts are well worth remembering.—*Prairie Farmer*.

To remove old putty from window frames, pass a red-hot poker slowly over it, and it will come off easily.

Intelligence Items.

Baltimore's water-works have cost the city about $2,745,000.

The production of the Pittsburgh iron mills has been sold for months in advance.

The number of Greeks in all Turkey is about 2,500,000 while the number in Greece is only 1,400,000.

Texas expends from $150,000 to $200,000 annually to support a battalion of State troops for the protection of its frontier.

It has been discovered in Lancaster, Pa., that a man owning several brick houses was among the daily applicants for food at the soup society.

Some of the handsomest Persian silks ever imported are now shown in New York. They are heavy enough to stand alone, and are sold for $9 per yard.

A Dublin newspaper reports that Swinburne, the poet, is preparing for admission to the church, the Superior of Brompton Oratory having him in charge.

It is proposed by the Pope to celebrate this year, with great pomp and solemnity, the jubilee of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

From 50,000 to 60,000 camels are used in the transportation of 10,000 troops to Northern India, and the service has occasioned great mortality among the animals.

Prince Leopold, of England, and Lord Beaconsfield are said recently to have had a long conference in regard to a project of the Prince becoming a clergyman of the Church of England.

France forbids the manufacture or sale of earthenware, whether French or foreign glazed, with a layer of lead oxide melted or imperfectly vitrified, and so liable to yield lead to weak acids.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Brazil contemplates the abolition of monastic orders in that country, so that the money invested in them may be applied to the payment of the national debt.

Scotland has six bishops, 272 priests and 264 churches and chapels, against 118 priests and 97 churches and chapels in 1851, so that Leo XIII, is seriously considering whether or no he will create a Scotch cardinal.

The number of those who, in 1877-78, died of starvation in Brazil is estimated at over 150,000, exclusive of deaths indirectly resulting from it. Frightful havoc was also made by small-pox, which carried off 21,000 persons.

The Topeka, Kansas, residents are able to supply themselves with good living at low rates. The following are the retail prices of some articles: Eggs, ten cents per dozen; chickens, six cents per pound; butter, ten cents per pound; turkeys, nine cents per pound.

It is stated that in Iroquois county, Illinois, 53 500,000 gallons of water are supplied daily by artesian wells for the irrigation of land. These wells do not in any instance exceed seventy-five feet in depth; they are of small bore, and within a radius of twenty miles there are two hundred of them.

The Committee of the Illinois Legislature, appointed to investigate the business of the Pullman Car Company, held its meeting in the Pullman office in Chicago, was provided with refreshments by the company and concluded that the charges for drawing-room cars ought not to be lowered by law.

Personal.

The two sons of the Prince of Wales—Prince George and Prince Victor—have made a highly creditable examination, and returned last month to their mother, laden with prizes. They are immensely popular with the people of Dartmouth, where their ship, the *Bullania*, lies. The two boys on joining, were at once christened "Herring" and "Sprat," and by these *sobriquets* are known to this day. The princes respond to their nicknames with jaunty frankness and sailor-like good humor.

Miss Josie Baker, daughter of O. H. Baker of Indianola, Ill., has recently been appointed a tutor of the Greek language at Simpson College in that place. She is only sixteen years old, but reads and writes Greek fluently. When but eight years old she had read three books of Homer, as well as the other works in Greek which usually precede that author, and at the age of fourteen she had made a complete lexicon of a tragedy of Sophocles. She is also equally proficient in Latin and more or less familiar with French and German.

Lord Beaconsfield makes, it is said, his chief sustenance from champagne jelly, which he uses three times a day, and each repast of which costs something like three guineas. The restorative qualities of this nutriment are very great, and to a man of the premier's sad and meditative temperament, and feeble physique, must be invaluable. If this is true, and the price of this invaluable jelly is as great as alleged, it costs the premier three thousand two hundred and eighty-five pounds per annum to diet himself.

The Emperor of Austria is a tall, spare man, of soldierly bearing, who does not look much over forty, though he is nearer fifty; with sandy hair cropped close to the head, and turning an iron-gray, with regulation military whiskers and mustache, small, restless gray eyes, and the blunt features and heavy lips which distinguish the Hapsburgh family. He has patience, tact, and a dogged spirit of hard work. He is master of six European languages, and wins the hearts of his subjects by addressing deputations from Hungary, Bohemia, Austrian Poland and Croatia each in their mother tongue. He is personally very popular all over the Empire.

His Excellency, Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Minister at Washington, is one of the keenest students and most energetic of men in collecting all the information possible that can in any way benefit his fellow countrymen. He is about five feet five inches in height, very slim in stature. He has a large, good-sized head, long black hair, straight and thick, like an Indian's. His eys are black and piercing. His nose is straight and small. His angular thin face has no ornament, except a black spike-pointed moustache and imperial. In appearance the Japanese Minister looks to be about thirty-five years of age. He wears the English dress, and so does his wife, who looks like a doll, so small is she. They both speak English, and are very popular from their easy, simple manners.

The Mustache.

Some of the English newspapers at this season of enormous gooseberries and other evidences of a dullness of news and topics are discussing the question of whether it is lawful or becoming for clergymen to wear mustaches. They might as well spare themselves the trouble, for the laws of fashion move in evolutions which are not to be hurried or retarded by comment, objurgation or ridicule, and we can only hope and have faith that, in spite of relapses into folly and artificiality, the tide of good sense flows on, and that the human race in civilized countries is making progress toward a nearer acknowledgment of the natural conditions of the body as fashioned by its Maker. In fact, the way is marked—in the male toilet, at least—by the shedding and leaving upon the bank and shoal of time of various needless and costly artificialities, such as swords, periwigs, velvet coats, laces and ruffles, until man is not only becomingly but simply dressed, and an inviolable law, stronger than that of the Medes and Persians, prevents even the fop and fool from appearing in gay colors or gorgeous material. The last generation witnessed the disappearance of the silk stockings and the velvet breeches, and this age, at least, appears in the embryo stage of freedom from the servitude of the razor, which Lord Byron declared equal in severity to the primal curse inflicted upon womankind. We do not feel inclined to prophesy as to the exact time when the beard will become universal, or, indeed, that it will ever become absolutely so; but it is certain that the tendency in that direction seems to be much more than the caprice of fashion, and to be really an evolution irrevocable in its permanency. Some abnormal circumstances, such as the Crimean war in England, and the war of the rebellion in this country, had a tendency to hasten the spread of the fashion for beards; but to those who trace the growth of the hirsute appendage from the slight patch under the ear of the statesmen of Macaulay's time, to the full whisker surrounding the face as in a frame of Count D' Orsay and Tom Duncombe, and from thence to the addition of the tuft of Thackeray's dandies, it must be evident that it was a movement that was only hastened and not developed by the exigencies of wars. To the second philosopher it would seem that the pointed beards and mustaches of the cavaliers of Van Dyke and the various and utterly extraordinary patterns of whiskers affected by the gallants of the court of Elizabeth, were a stage of the transition from the full beard of carelessness and negligence toward the period of artificiality which culminated in the complete abnegation of nature in the mixed faces of the age of Queen Anne, and which continued through the reign of the Georges, until in the present generation beards began to be recognized and established on the sound principles of convenience and natural elegance, as rigidly artificial was succeeded by natural gardening. It is a principle of our present taste that nature is to be cultivated and not forced or destroyed, and it appears in the beard movement as in the other arts and practices of life.

The mustache was last in making its way to acceptance, and for a long time, as the readers of Lord Farintosh's conversation with Clive Newcome, at Brighton, will remember, was considered the distinctive mark of either an artist or an officer in the army. It was in some sort considered rakish and disreputable, and grave seignors and others who had a stake in the country fought shy of it long after they had adopted the full beard for the rest of the face. Even yet the prejudice continues, and persons of an especially sober mind, and those who desire that their piety should be recognized, make a point of presenting a clean upper lip to the public. It is rapidly passing away, however, and those who do not shave because they like it do not feel compelled to reap even the upper lip as an evidence of character. As might naturally be supposed, the clergy were the slowest to adopt a fashion which savored peculiarly of worldliness, and the first who wore a mustache might be set down as bold as one who started a radical reform in theology, were it not, we presume, in the nature of an evolution which struck a number at the same time, and therefore did not excite the animadversion of a solitary example. In this country, and in certain dissenting sects in England, in which it is a motive to be as unlike the fixed clerical garb and appearance as is consistent with sobriety, there was less difficulty in the way, and, except in the Catholic church, no form of beard-wearing among clergymen is likely to attract particular attention. In the church in England there is seemingly a longer struggle or a slower growth, and there are virtuous people who contribute to the negative side of the present discussion, who object to see the mustache associated with the surplice. But, as we have said, it is in the line of evolution which cannot be stayed, and the time is probably at hand when the beard in all its forms will invade the pulpits of every denomination except the Catholic, whose rules are fixed and immutable and beyond the power of fashion. At present the advocates of the clerical mustache have a powerful argument in the customs of the fathers of the church, and can point to the portraits of the judicious Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, and a long list of the soundest divines of the church to show that correct theology is not inconsistent with a hirsute lip and an elegantly-trimmed beard. In general terms it may also be said that so much does not depend upon the mustache as the manner of wearing it, and that while one fiercely waxed or of outre proportions might justly be objected to as unbecoming a minister, another of modest droop and reasonable size might wisely adorn the most pious countenance in the land.—*Prov. Journal.*

Going to church, sitting in luxurious pews, and listening to eloquent preaching and ravishing music, is not all of Christian duty, as many seem to suppose. There was a command to the disciples to go and to do, as well as to pray. Going into the highways, and by-ways, and doing mission service to the poor and neglected, is a higher duty than to listen and enjoy.

Mr. W. Holmes, of the Hayden survey, reports the discovery of a large obsidian quarry near the head of the middle fork of Gardiner's river, in the northwest of the Yellowstone national park. The deposits are nearly six hundred feet thick, and the horizontal extent has not yet been ascertained.

The Pilgrim Fathers.

Two hundred and fifty-eight years ago yesterday the Pilgrim Fathers landed from the *Mayflower* at Plymouth. Events are logical results of causes. "The Avon to the Severn flows, and the Severn to the sea," is no more in accord with natural law than that the civil and religious institutions and constitutional government of the United States should be the outgrowth of Plymouth colony. The Puritans were no thistle-down seed, blown hither and thither without purpose, and taking root at hazard and by chance. They left England with distinct and defined purpose; with clear principles and firm convictions. Like any good husbandman, they planted that which, through Divine Providence, they expected to reap. They firmly relied upon the promises of God, and no savage wilderness, no inclemency of season, no hunger or disease ever led them for a moment to doubt the eventualities of their enterprise. In the cabin of the *Mayflower* they formed themselves "into a civil body politic," on the basis of "equal laws," and for "the general good," under a written constitution. And, although they "builded better than they knew," still their faith seems to have been but little short of prophecy. Their friends in England wrote them not to despair and "the honor shall be yours to the world's end."

We have no disposition to claim that all the saints of the world were Puritans, nor that all good men and women are descendants of Puritans; but the history of all man's colonies and conquests gives no parallel to that planted by the Pilgrim Fathers. The reason is that the colony of the Puritans had a soul—an idea—a great truth planted with it. The principles of the Puritans were positive and aggressive. Wherever made known they were felt and predominant. Their civilization was better and stronger than others because founded upon "equal laws" and for "the general good," and with a God in their constitution. Religion, education and liberty were the foundations of the New England civilization.

The number of Puritans landing at Plymouth in December, 1620, was only one hundred souls—men, women and children. This small band was reduced by disease to less than fifty before any new arrivals from the mother country. During the succeeding fifteen years about 4,000 families arrived.

To-day it is estimated that not less than 5,000,000 of living people are descended from those families. More than half New York and Ohio native population came from New England. We know these people take their institutions with them; hence if we can find where the sons and daughters of New England have gone, we are sure to find a preponderance of the peculiar institutions which they represent. The statistics of education, of schools, of churches, of industry and enterprise, as shown by the census tables, rise and fall very largely in accordance with the immigration of New England people. First the overflow was into New York, then Ohio and next Michigan, until the half of the native populations of these great States were of New England blood. Westward still the descendants of the Puritans pushed their way, carrying with them the meeting-house, the school-house and free institutions. So general and widespread has been the emigration to the new States of the West, that were it not for the foreign immigration which set in at the commencement of our railway era, New England would have lost in population. As it is, many New England towns are less populous than fifty years ago. Vermont had less population at home in 1870 than in 1860. Our latest statistics are found in the census of 1870; but the tide was never greater than in the past eight years. We have prepared a table of the New England States, showing the living natives of each State in 1870—the number at home and the number emigrated to other States:

	Natives.	At Home.	Elsewhere
Maine	699,834	550,628	149,205
N. Hampshire	367,364	248,374	124,972
Vermont	420,978	243,814	177,114
Massachusetts	1,147,077	903,296	243,781
Rhode Island	170,940	125,269	45,371
Connecticut	487,128	350,498	136,630

Thus it will be seen that of the living natives of New England in 1870, 877,073 had made homes in other States of the Union. This, of course, takes note only of the living at that time. Wisconsin's share of this great immigration was put down in the tables at 47,529. But if we count half the immigrants from New York, Ohio and Michigan as of New England origin, we find more than half the native population of Wisconsin is of Puritan extraction. The proportions in which the six New England States furnished the living natives in 1870 was as follows:

Maine	8,931
New Hampshire	4,908
Vermont	16,421
Massachusetts	10,403
Rhode Island	1,152
Connecticut	5,714
Total	47,529

The last time Vice-President Wilson was in Milwaukee, he was driven about the city, and made earnest inquiries as to the people of the city. So many were from New England, that, after reflecting seriously for a moment he said sadly: "Well, New England seems fit only to raise men and women for the west." And we believe it was Daniel Webster, in a speech against the annexation of Texas, said if it were accomplished New England would sink into colonial insignificance. But Webster and Wilson were appalled by the physical magnitude of these western empires, and for the moment forgot that ideas cannot be measured by square miles. In these western states Puritan, and Teuton and Celtic blood shall mingle together for the cementing of bone and muscle in the defense of the three great ideas of the forefathers—religion, education and liberty.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, Dec.* 23, 1878.

The *Tageblatt*, of Berlin, has the following: "King Frederick William IV. of Prussia, desiring that the 95 theses which Luther affixed to the gates of the Church at Wittenberg should be read by posterity, had cast, in Berlin, doors of brass on which those theses were reproduced in letters in relief. These doors were given to the church of the palace at Wittenberg, those belonging to the latter being transferred to the Church of St. Bartholomew in the capital. On the place where Luther burned the Papal bull now grows a vigorous oak. In the old convent in which he resided are preserved as relics, the study he occupied, his chair, and different objects which belonged to him. Peter the Great wrote his name on one of the walls of the room.

The Cure for Gossip.

Everybody must talk about something. The poor fellow who was told not to talk, for fear the people would find out that he was a fool, made nothing by the experiment. He was considered a fool because he did not talk on some subject or other. Everybody must have something to say, or give up society. Of course the topics of conversation will relate to the subjects of knowledge. If a man is interested in science, he will talk about science; if he is an enthusiast in art, he will talk about art; if he is familiar with literature, and is an intelligent and a persistent reader, he will naturally bring forth literary topics in his conversation. So with social and religious questions. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." That of which the mind is full—that with which it is furnished—will come out in expression.

The very simple reason why the world is full of gossip is, that those who indulge in it have nothing else in them. They must interest themselves in something. They know nothing but what they learn from day to day in intercourse with, and in observation of, their neighbors. What these neighbors do, what they say, what happens to them in their social and business affairs, what they wear—these become the questions of supreme interest. The personal and social life around them—this is the book under constant perusal; and out of this comes that pestiferous conversation which we call gossip. The world is full of it; and in a million houses, all over the country, nothing is talked of but the personal affairs of neighbors.

What is the cure for gossip? Simply culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good-natured people talk about their neighbors because—and only because—they have nothing else to talk about. Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility; and the young should not only shun it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from all temptation to indulge in it. It is low, frivolous, and too often a dirty business. There are country neighborhoods in which it rages like a pest. Churches are split in pieces by it; neighbors make enemies by it for life. In many persons it degenerates into a chronic disease, which is practically incurable. Let the young cure it while they may.

Careless Business Men.

It is impossible for a man to be careless in business affairs, or unmindful of his business obligations, without being weak or rotten in his personal character. Show me a man who never pays his notes when they are due, and who shuns the payment of his bills when it is possible, and does both things as a habit, and I shall see a man whose moral character is, beyond all question, bad. We have had illustrious examples of this lack of business exactness. We have had great men whose business habits were simply scandalous—who never paid their bills unless when urged and worried, and who expended for their personal gratification every cent of money they could lay their hands upon. These delinquencies have been apologized for as among the eccentricities of genius, or as the unmindfulness of small affairs which naturally attends all greatness of intellect and intellectual effort; but the world has been too easy with them altogether. I could name great men—and the names of some of them arise before the readers of this letter—who are atrociously dishonest. I do not care how many amiable and admirable traits they possess. They were dishonest and untrustworthy in their business relations, and that simple fact condemns them. I am ready to believe any bad of a man who habitually neglects to fulfill his business obligations. Such a man is certainly rotten at heart. He is not to be trusted with public responsibilities, or a rum bottle, or a woman.—*Dr. Holland.*

Population of Great Cities.

The population of the great cities of the world is a matter of perennial interest. According to the latest census, where these are attainable, they range as follows: London, of course, heads the list with its 8,533,484; Paris comes next with 1,851,702, by the census of 1872; then Peking, with 1,500,000, and Canton, 1,300,000; next comes New York, with 1,089,362, and closes the list of those having more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. Of those having less than 1,000,000 and more than 500,000, Berlin comes first, with 994,343; then Philadelphia, with 850,856; next Tokio, Japan, the Yeddo of the old geographies, with 800,000; Vienna, 690,548; St. Petersburg, 669,741; Bombay, 644,405; Kioto, Japan, 560,000; Glasgow, 555,933; Ozaka, Japan, 530,000; Brooklyn, 527,380; Liverpool, 527,083. St Louis claims 500,000, and if allowed her own estimate, heads the list of those ranging downward, from 500,000 to 250,000. Then follow Naples, with 457,407; Chicago, with 440,000; Calcutta, 429,535; Nanking 400,000; Madras, 397,552; Hamburg, 393,588; Birmingham, 377,346; Manchester, 359,213; Baltimore, 355,000; Boston, 354,765; Shanghae, 320,000; Dublin, 314,666; Buda Pesth, 314,401; Amsterdam, 302,266; San Francisco, 300,000; Leeds, 298,189; Rome. 282,214; Sheffield, 282,130; Cincinnati, 280,000; Breslau, 259,345; Melbourne, 250,678; Havana, 250,000.

Railway up Vesuvius.

It is thirty years since a concession was granted for a railway up Vesuvius. It has been promised many times, but never so positively as now. The plan proposed involves the construction of an iron elevated railway about three feet high above the ground, on which is to run a train of eight cars operated by a steel cable. Each car is to be furnished with two automatic brakes. The cable will be double, in case of accidents. The actual tension will be 3,000 kilogrammes, but it will be made to support a tension of 33,000 kilogrammes. A small station with a restaurant will be constructed on the cone and another at the foot of the mountain. The ground has been chosen where there is least danger from an eruption, and all the material is movable, so that it can easily be taken up and stored in the observatory in case of eruption. It is expected that the railway will be completed before the summer of the present year.

A Texas paper estimates that there were at least three hundred persons murdered in that State last year. Twelve men were arrested.

A Prague chemist has invented a mirror which reveals the contents of wine casks without removing the heads.

What I Have Seen.

An old man of experience says:

I have seen a young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, and die in an insane asylum.

I have seen a farmer travel about so much that there was nothing at home worth looking at.

I have seen a young girl marry a man of dissolute habits and repent of it as long as she lived.

I have seen a man spend more money in folly than would support his family in comfort and independence.

I have seen a man depart from truth when candor and veracity would have served him to a much better purpose.

I have seen extravagance and folly of children bring their parents to poverty and want, and themselves to disgrace.

I have seen a prudent and industrious wife retrieve the fortune of the family, when the husband pulled at the other end of the rope.

I have seen a young man who despised the counsel of the wise and the advice of good, and his career end in poverty and wretchedness.

The History of Diphtheria.

It is often said that diphtheria is of modern origin, a penalty for the unsanitary conditions of modern civilization. Dr. Mackenzie, senior physician to the Hospital for Throat and Chest Diseases, in London, finds the disease to be a very ancient one. The first description of it occurs in the writings of an Indian physician, a contemporary of Pythagoras. He next identifies it with "askara," a fatal epidemic frequently mentioned in the Talmud. In the seventeenth century diphtheria was widely prevalent in Europe, and extensively fatal. In 1802, Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, seems to have described the disease under the name of *cynanche traohealis;* and in 1826 Bretonneau's classical work appeared.

"After this," writes Dr. Mackenzie, "the disease seems to have passed from the minds of English physicians and its very existence to have been almost forgotten." From such forgetfulness the medical profession was thoroughly aroused by the great epidemic of the years 1858-9, since which time diphtheria has not appeared in England with anything like the same malignancy.

Did Barnum Ever Try This?

One of the most extraordinary disclosures in the trial of the Glasgow Bank directors was the fact that in one instance £80,000 had been advanced to a bosom friend of theirs on the value of four live elephants. I do not wish to add supplementary zest to the penalties inflicted on the seven unfortunate men, but it is certainly to be regretted that the four (henceforth legendary) elephants should not have been endowed with the intelligence just ascribed by the Indian papers to a certain member of their species. The brute had been left by his master to the care of a servant, with the proper supply of corn for its food. No sooner, however, had the master taken his departure than the servant began reducing the rations of the poor beast by one-half, and selling the other half for his own benefit. After one month's absence the master came back; his first care was to witness his pet's breakfast. Of course this time the ration was entire; but, lo! to the servant's confusion, the elephant had divided it in two parts, eating only one, whilst it left the other untouched, and thus denounced the theft.—*London Truth, Feb.* 6.

The average husband is very tractable and accommodating person, and endeavors to behave himself and treat his wife with due consideration. But when she sends him on an exploring expedition to the clothes-press after an article of feminine wearing apparel, and after he has groped around half an hour in the dark, bruised his knuckles on hooks and nails and become generally demoralized; after he has repeatedly told her the desired article was not there, and she has as often responded that it was, and that it hung on a certain peg in a certain corner; after his wife has repeatedly told him he wasn't worth a cent to find anything, and she has about come to the conclusion that he is an illustrious fool, anyway; we say, after all this has transpired, and the woman falls to thinking and suddenly remark, "Oh, I put in the chest, up stairs, after all," the man slams the clothes-press door and resumes his dignity as lord of creation.—*Rome Sentinel.*

France's Wheat Crop.—Full harvest news indicate that the wheat crop of France amounts to 216,880,000 bushels, against 274,800,000 bushels for 1877, and 256,168,000 bushels in 1876. With the comparatively large crop of 1877, France had to import 22,600,000 bushels for the year ending August 31, 1878, to supply her deficiencies for that year alone, and, as her reserves of old wheat are exhausted, she must import as much as the deficiency in the new crop, in addition to the amount of her imports last year. This deficiency is 57,920,000, and this added to last year's imports of 52,660,000 bushels, gives 80,500,000 bushels as the amount which she will have to import for the year ending August 31, 1879.

Pat on the Road.—An Irishman, driven to desperation by the money market and the high prices of provisions, procured a pistol and took to the road. Meeting a traveler, he stopped him with: "Your money or your life!"

Seeing Pat was green at the business, the traveler said:

"I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll give you all my money for that pistol."

"Agreed."

Pat received the money and handed over the pistol.

"Now," said the traveler, "hand back that money or I'll blow your brains out!"

"Blaze away, my hearty," said Pat, "niver a dhrop of powder is there in it!"

The latest agricultural humbug is the "grapevine raspberry." It is a failure both as a grapevine and as a raspberry.

C. F. GRISWOLD
Manufacturer and Dealer in
COOKING RANGES,
STOVES,
Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.
THE RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
The Bonanza Stove!
The very best in market; all sizes on hand.
Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.
Store, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, Woodland.
SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT ja1w

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First street,
Near Capital Hotel. se1dw

REMOVAL.
J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to
111 J. STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
fe1ow

Fall Trade.
1878.
Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
—AND—
General Merchandise,
AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.
Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf Hardware,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
no24w.

H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss Watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
ja10w

HURRAH FOR MADISON!
A. HAINES'
New Departure!
Having moved into my NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, I have resolved to change my system of selling goods and henceforth sell only
FOR CASH!
It will be seen that by adopting this method I am enabled to
SELL MUCH CHEAPER
Than any *other House in the Town* and also to keep
MUCH BETTER GOODS!
My stock, as heretofore, will consist of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY.
Call and examine my NEW STOCK. I am confident I can satisfy the most fastidious customer, both as to the quality of Goods and their Cheapness.
The Cash System is the Only System.
Examine my Stock before going elsewhere.
A. HAINES,
no2w Madison, Yolo County, Cal.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO.
Corner of K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. Free Omnibus to and from the Hotel.
ma1wly BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING.
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO, DEALER IN
STOVES,
PUMPS,
IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE"
—AND THE—
"MEDALLION RANGE."
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.
CALVANIZED IRON
WATER TANKS!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.
Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
fe1w D. MORIN.

CAPITAL HOTEL.
Woodland.
Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms
At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
No Chinese Cooks Employed
Free bus to and from all passenger trains.
JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES.
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nicklesburgh Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to.
oc18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

EAGLE MILLS,
Knights' Landing.
ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.
These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of
Fine Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Ground Feed,
ETC., ETC.
Special attention will be given to
GRIST WORK,
Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. de18-3m

E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 6 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention giving to taking and certifying Deposition of Witnesses. se15-dw

OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION!
Just Arrived! A Large Assortment of Patterns!
CALL AND EXAMINE EARLY!
One door east of Greene's Jewelry Store.
PRICES DOWN TO THE BED-ROCK!
Suits to Order..... $28 to $55
Pants..... $5.50
No Chinamen Employed!
A. BUTZ,
ja1dw MERCHANT TAILOR.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
STATIONERY,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT
G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. ap1w

Dr. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain
In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all that are good, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.
Office in Excelsior Block (up stairs), Main Street, Woodland, Cal. de15w

A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce Generally
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
ja1w

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:
Thursday, March 27th, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, in San Francisco, Tuesday, March 18th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention is hereby called, to meet in the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Sacramento, on Tuesday, the 27th day of May, 1879, at 12 M., to nominate candidates for the various State offices to be filled at the next general election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it, and that each county be entitled to a representation therein to the extent of one Delegate for every 200 votes cast for William Irwin for Governor, in 1875, and one for every fraction of one hundred votes and over so cast for said Governor.

Resolved, That the said Delegates to said State Convention (acting by Congressional Districts) are hereby empowered to nominate candidates for Congress for their respective Districts.

Resolved, That the only test required of voters participating in primaries under this call shall be, "Will you pledge yourself to vote for the ticket nominated by the Convention hereby called?"

Resolved, The Democracy of the several counties are requested to provide for the selection of the Delegates severally allotted to them under this call—as follows:

Alameda	13	Sacramento	13
Alpine	2	San Benito	4
Amador	7	San Bernardino	5
Butte	8	San Diego	5
Calaveras	6	San Francisco	72
Colusa	7	San Joaquin	8
Contra Costa	4	San Luis Obispo	5
Del Norte	2	San Mateo	5
El Dorado	7	Santa Barbara	5
Fresno	4	Santa Clara	14
Humboldt	5	Santa Cruz	5
Inyo	3	Shasta	4
Kern	4	Sierra	3
Lake	3	Siskiyou	5
Lassen	2	Solano	8
Los Angeles	15	Sonoma	12
Marin	3	Stanislaus	5
Mariposa	3	Sutter	4
Mendocino	6	Tehama	4
Merced	4	Trinity	3
Modoc	3	Tulare	5
Mono	2	Tuolumne	3
Monterey	5	Ventura	6
Napa	6	Yolo	7
Nevada	9	Yuba	5
Placer	5		
Plumas	4	Total	357

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At Large.

Peter Donahue, Chairman.....San Francisco
John H. Baird.....San Francisco
Henry F. Williams.....San Francisco
T. M. O'Connor.....San Francisco
Philip A. Roach.....San Francisco

For Districts.

1st Judicial Dist....W. J. Oaks, San Luis Obispo
2d Judic'l Dis, M. R. T. Pulliam, Cherokee Flat
3d Judicial District....Jos. P. Black, Pleasanton
4th Judicial Dist.... R. J. Tobin, San Francisco
5th Judicial District.....J. D. Spencer, Modesto
6th Judicial Dist., W. B. C. Brown, Sacramento
7th Judicial District, J. C. Wolfskill, Vacaville
8th Judicial District...J. K. Dollinson, Eureka
9th Judicial Dist.....W. J. Tinnin, Weaverville
10th Judicial District.....John Boggs, Colusa
11th Judicial District, J. W. Surface, Ione City
12th Judicial District, J. C. Maynard, Secretary
13th Judicial District, A. H. Glasscock, Visalia
14th Judicial Dist., A. B. Dibble, Grass Valley
15th Judicial District...Paul Shirley, Martinez
16th Judicial Dist., J. W. Freeman, Bakersfield
17th Judic'l Dist., W. Woodworth, Los Angeles
18th Judicial District, T. P. Slade, San Diego
19th Judic'l Dist., A. Newman, San Francisco
20th Judicial District.....A. Warthem, Gilroy
21st Judicial District.....J. B. Wyatt, Plumas
22d Judicial Dist., A. P. Overton, Santa Rosa

THE TABLES TURNED.

Our Republican friends feel very sore over the fact that the South furnishes thirty of the forty-three Democratic members of the United States Senate. But why should they complain? The change has been brought about peaceably, and in our opinion much sooner than it would have been but for the extreme course of the Republican party in ruling the South with despotic sway because in happened, as the result of the rebellion, to have temporary power. It was all right enough, from a Republican standpoint, when the North had sole control in both branches of Congress, and *all* the Government patronage, the South having scarcely any representation in either branch of Congress or in any of the Departments. But no sooner does the Democratic party succeed in electing a majority and thus obtaining power to shape the legislation of the country, than the unreasonable radical cry is heard—"the South has captured the Capital," "the secessionists have got control of Congress," and the like. This is unwise and can only be productive of evil. But the Republican party must be sectional and continually trying to stir up strife, or it cannot exist. Congress is composed of good men, doubtless as good and as patriotic as those composing it during Republican supremacy—and we hope to see a far better display of statesmanship than has been observed in that body for many years. Just keep cool, and all will be well. You needn't fear another rebellion, friends—you do not, though you pretend to—one is far more than enough, and this country will never see another, not on the part of the South, at least. All is quiet "on the Potomac;" all is lovely, politically speaking. Be satisfied. "Let us have peace."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Public opinion on the new Constitution is very much divided in this county, as is also the case with the press throughout the State. The DEMOCRAT has not as yet expressed any decided opinion, for the reason that it requires more consideration than we have been able to devote to it, and as it must be accepted or rejected as a whole, we propose to act intelligently in the matter or else keep mum. While there are many points in the new Constitution which we can favor and would like to see adopted, there are also some very objectionable features about it. Most of the voters of this county have doubtless received a copy of it by this time and can and should peruse it for themselves and make up their minds to vote upon it accordingly. Meantime our columns are open for communications discussing its merits, either pro or con. The day for voting upon it is the 7th of May next.

MORE NEW STATES.

Says the *Bee*: Some of the Southern politicians are beginning to agitate the matter of dividing Texas into five States. This would be pretty apt to give two more Senators and a great many more Congressmen to the Democratic representation in Congress—a consumation that the average Democrat devoutly wishes for. It is true that Texas is rather unwieldly, in her present shape, for one State. She has some three times more territory than Pennsylvania, but her population is at present sparse. It now numbers but a little over a million, although rapidly increasing. With this increase and her immense stretch of territory, there is no telling how soon the matter of dividing up the State into commonwealths may be brought up. Now is a good time for ambitious young politicians to emigrate to the Texan wilds and "grow up with the country."

NEW YORK LETTER.

Practical Work—The True Road to Success.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I have been looking through the manufactured productions of this country, stimulated partly by curiosity and partly by the many letters received from consular agents. We are slowly marching toward the greatest export trade any country has ever yet had, and I wish to depart in this letter from my usual routine and prove to myself what I have always believed, that the true path to success is in the production of useful, rather than ornamental goods. Our nation is eminently a practical one. Having had its own way to hew through the wilderness, it was but to be expected that a genius would be developed of a kind in harmony with its own necessities, and so it has turned out. The manufactures of the United States are really destined to be missionaries of civilization. Wherever they go they impress new ideas and form new habits. No pagan can use a civilized plow instead of a crooked stick without, in some degree, being more open to the reception of Christianity. The merchant must precede the missionary.

I will skip over our established shipments of wheat, provisions, cotton, etc., great as they are, for we know all about them, and they are outside of my present object. First in greatness, next to them in both genius and utility, are the tools for doing agricultural work, and they are found to revolutionize the surface of the earth. Still, these are well known, and I pass them by; let me get down as possible to the multitudinous little things that bring fresh revelations to the individual mind, enter into the homes and happiness of families.

Here is an article that literally speaks to the ear—the clock. I am reminded of it by a letter from a consul in China, who sees "fresh fields and pastures new" in that country for a new race of Sam Slicks, for he says that agents must go with the clocks to show the natives how to use them, and the essential point about them is to be the strike. A Chinaman will forgive a poor time-keeper, provided it will strike the hours, and will be still more forgiving if it will strike the quarters. Who but a shrewd Yankee would have thought of a wooden clock? Time and machinery brought in brass instead of wood, but at even lower prices, and the world is defied even now to bring economy and utility further than the production of a good clock for a dollar. The stately, heavy, solemn old corner clock—grandfather's clock—with its great pendulum and heavy weights, was the forefather of all the time-pieces, but it is laid aside now, and its progeny, counted by millions, may be found ringing and chirping in every part of the world.

Of course with our immense virgin forests much of our work will be of wood, and were I to attempt to catalogue all the articles made of that material, I should exhaust a dozen letters, at least. I am writing with a cedar pencil, from the factory of Dixon, Jersey City, who is running the Fabers a tight race for supremacy. I am sitting on a chair of American black walnut, which wood has almost superseded the mahogany of Central America and Brazil, and my house is a curiosity shop of furniture and useful articles, the product of our own woods. It was probably a woman's necessities and love of cleanliness that first started the manufacture of woodenware in this country, for I am informed that the first article made in that line was a broom handle, and that, I dare say, was cut out by hand. Now they are rattled out by machinery as pins and tacks are bustled out, with screws, hooks and eyes, and other "notions." Wooden churns and pails come next, clothes pins and tubs, and they hold their own the world over. They are made of various woods, brick, cedar and pine. One of the most beautiful machines is that for making handles for tools. One of the most popular of recent inventions is the wooden dish, in which the grocer puts butter, lard and other articles without extra cost to the purchaser. The plentifulness of wood probably suggested the common match the manufacture of which is one of the leading industries. Where else could so useful an article be produced, at such a price? It is one of the articles, too, that shows us where our government gets its millions from. When I pay eight cents for a box of parlor matches, I find that three cents goes to the tax account out of my pocket.

When we look into the iron manufactures we are less astonished at the multiplicity of little things, and at the inventive faculty that has adopted machinery to their production. England has surpassed us in the manufacture of steel, for she has better materials, and long practice has led to perfection, but in the manufacture of steel goods this country made a longer stride in 50 years than she did in five centuries. She cannot produce such axes, spades, shovels and hoes as we do here, for the simple reason that our necessities and our genius united to produce them. Let me tell you a story.

Hash is considered an American dish, and hash and sausages are not far apart. To produce the latter the meat must be cut up fine, and it was the most natural thing in the world that a Yankee, inclined sausagewise, should conceive an idea of cutting the meat and making the sausage by our process. To think was to act. Such a machine was made and a size adapted to family use. Armed with this, the inventor, or an agent, went to England. John Bull was suspicious and did not believe in it. The poor man tried hard to sell the patent at any price, but failed, and then as a last resource he left it to be made "on a royalty," and came home. Then John Bull suddenly awoke to its value, and bought it, and I was assured by the English manufacturer himself that he had paid the American, in one year, seven hundred pounds. But I must, for want of space, bring this subject to a close for the present. VIOLA.

WITHIN THE POWER OF CONGRESS.

The only obstacle now in the way of honest economical and constitutional Government, the Concord, N. H., *Patriot* declares, is the fraudulent President, who sits in the Chair which the American people elected Samuel J. Tilden to fill. Whatever the Radical managers in the extremity of their desperation may demand of Rutherford B. Hayes, we venture the opinion that he will never assume to stand in the way of any legislation which shall be in accordance with the popular will. He understands fully his position, and knows very well that it is absolutely within the power of Congress to consign him to the shades of private life and install in office the honestly-elected President. Notwithstanding the boasts of the Radicals as to what Hayes will do and will not do, we have no fear of any attempt on his part to thwart the will of the people. If he is allowed to retain possession of his own ill-gotten plunder he will be abundantly satisfied, as well he may be.

THE New York *Sun* says: The fraudulent President has converted one or more of the conservatories attached to the White House, and kept up at great cost to the public treasury, into a Winter garden to produce vegetables for the use of his household. By this and other like economies, he has been able to save about four-fifths of the salary which Mr. Tilden should have rightfully received since the 4th of March, 1877. In other words, Hayes has not expended ten thousand dollars a year since occupying the office into which he was inducted by conspiracy and fraud.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Talk of Compromise.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The *Journal's* Washington special says there is a prospect today that a compromise in regard to the repeal of the election laws may be effected. Leading Democrats and Republicans have been in consultation to see if the differences cannot be adjusted. The Democrats have proposed to abandon the repeal of the Supervisors law if the Republicans will concede the repeal of the clause of the election law which permits Marshals and Deputy Marshals to make arrests at the polls on the day of election. They will be content with this. The Republicans have the matter under consideration. A good many Republicans are opposed to yielding anything, and it is evident that the proposed compromise will not be satisfactory to a large body of Republicans.

Hineville, Missouri, Burned.

ST LOUIS, March 19.—The *Democrat's* special says: The town of Hineville, Missouri, the County Seat of McDonald Co., was almost entirely destroyed by fire before daylight this morning. Only the Court House, one hotel and two business houses are said to have escaped destruction. Supposed cause, incendiary.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 20.—There is no change in domestic. The demand is fair, and holders are anxious to close up stocks as fast as possible at current rates, as there is no prospect of any improvement. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 33 to 35c. for X, XX and medium grades; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 31 to 33c., and combing and delaine selections, 35 to 40c. California is in fair demand, and prices range from 12 to 20c for Fall, and 20 to 24c. for Spring. Pulled wools sell principally at 30 to 35c. for super and X, choice X at 31 to 38½c.

A Man Cut in Two.

GALT, March 18.—A stranger was found by Conducter Allen, between this place and Ocampo on the railroad track, completely cut in two. The body was discovered by the engineer some time before reaching it. It was taken up and brought here for inquest.

Foreign News.

KINGSTON, (Jamacia) via HAVANA, March 19.—The British steamer Bolivar, Captain Doherty, plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with the Haytien steamer Michael. The latter sank and sixty persons were drowned.

PESTH, March 19.—Two hundred and sixty-seven more corpses have been recovered at Szegedin.

LONDON, March 19.—Many avalanches have recently occurred in Austrian Tyrol. At Bleiberk ten houses were crushed, forty persons killed, eighteen seriously injured and fifteen missing.

PESTH, March 19.—One hundred and twenty thousand people are rendered homeless by the recent overflow. Eighty-two hundred out of ten thousand houses have fallen. The waters are subsiding.

VIENNA, March 19.—The Government has asked the Reichsrath to authorize the issue of 100,000,000 florins, gold renter, to meet the requirements of the current year.

Proposed Compromise on Legislation.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Washington special says: The belief that the session will be short is strengthened by the manner in which the proposed compromise on political legislation is received by both parties. Senator Whyte, of Maryland, is understood to be the proposer to the Republicans of a scheme likely to be adopted. This is to allow both United States Supervisors and Deputy Marshals to be continued, but to provide that no Deputy Marshal shall make an arrest at election time unless on a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner on the authority of some respectable citizen. Republicans can safely agree to this, and, also, to a repeal of the Juror's test oaths, and to the provision of the Army bill forbidding the presence of troops near the polls. The Democratic programme is to bring in the defeated Appropriation bills at once, and put whatever legislation is adopted on them without waiting to adopt any independent measures.

Officers of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The caucus of Democratic Senators nominated Colonel John C. Burch of Tennessee as Secretary of the Senate on the fifth ballot, when Burch received twenty-four votes. Harvey Watterson received nineteen votes.

The caucus nominated R. J. Bright of Indiana for Seargeant-at-Arms on the third ballot. Ex-Congresmen Shaber of North Carolina was, on the fourth ballot, nominated Chief Clerk, and H. Bailey Peyton of Virginia, on third ballot, for Executive Clerk.

Heard From.

LISBON, March 21.—Pinto, the Portugese explorer, who has crossed Africa, telegraphs: "I struggled with hunger, thirst, natives, floods and drouth. I have saved all my papers, comprising all my geographical charts, many topographical maps, three volumes of notes, meterological studies, drawings and diary of complete explorations of Upper Zambesi with its seventy-two cataracts."

Sinking of a Vessel—47 Men Drowned.

TOULON, March 21.—The French floating battery Arrogante foundered off Hyeres Wednesday. Forty-seven men were drowned out of a crew of 122. A storm arose during the firing practice, and the Arrogante sprung a leak. The ship Souverann, near by, was unable to render assistance. The Arrogante carred 9 six-ton guns and was of 1,338 tons burdens. Her engines were 500 horse power.

Ex-Governor Brauley Dead.

ELKO, (Nev.) March 21.—Ex-Governor L. R. Bradley, of Nevada, died a few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning, at the residence of his son in this place. His age was 74 years and 3 weeks. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

Fires in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Terrible prarie fires recently occurred in Republic and Cloud Counties, Kansas. They extended over an area of ten miles long and three miles wide, and swept everything before them. It is said that about 100 houses were consumed; also large quantities of grain, farming implements, hay and other property. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Treaty of Berlin.

LONDON, March 20.—Prince Gortschakoff, in a dispatch dated February 7th, answers Lord Salisbury's dispatch of January 26th, pressing execution of the Treaty of Berlin by Russia. Prince Gortschakoff declines to enter upon a useless discussion. He holds that Lord Salisbury's dispatch contains nothing which conflicts in principle with the Russian view or the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, but it shows that the British government has been sometimes mistaken in regard to the intentions of Russia and her agents.

Tornado in Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Ga.), March 22.—A tornado here swept away the Oconee bridge, demolished houses and unroofed stores.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—A storm of the severest nature swept over Memphis just after midnight. It came from the southwest and continued three hours. During its progress lightning struck the Memphis Cotton and Woollen Mills, situated in the southern portion of the city, which were entirely consumed. The mills were valued at $90,000, and employed a force of 125 men, who are thrown out of employment. Insurance, $60,000.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A special to the Morning *Call* says: The results of to-day's joint meeting of the House and Senate Democratic Caucus Committees are generally construed as indicative of an early termination of the extra session.

There does not seem to be any doubt entertained in any quarter that Hayes will acquiesce eventually, if not immediately, in the modified Democratic demand for the repeal of portions of the Federal election law; but as yet this cannot be stated upon authority, and the expectation may very possibly be dissappointed.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A *Journal's* Washington special says: All the efforts of leading Democrats to get the Republican leaders in the two branches of Congress to consent to some modification of the Federal election laws have come to naught.

Failing here, the Democratic leaders turned their attention to the President and members of the Cabinet, and are asserting to-day that the President has indicated a willingness to compromise and not refuse to sign a modified repeal bill. Republican party leaders are not pleased at the outlook, and say, frankly, that if the President makes any terms with the Democrats he endangers a Republican victory in 1880.

The House and Senate Democratic Caucus Committees, in joint session this afternoon, have decided to recommend the adoption of all the principal features of Springer's plan of compromise on the subject of Federal election laws, but decided also that it shall be embodied in one of the Appropriation bills, instead of presenting it as a separate measure.

Will of Gen. Sherman.

NEWPORT, March 22.—General Sherman, by will, gives $5,000 to a negress who has been in his family since his marriage. Geo. Mason is appointed guardian of his son, who at 21 obtains absolute control of the property, the estimated value of which is $100,000.

Revolution in Sonora.

SAN DIEGO, March 22.—The *Union* has the following special from Tucson of this date: Reliable news from Sonora this morning states that Serpa is in the possession of Alamos, Guaymas, Altar and Magdalena. President Serna, Marsical, holds Hermosillo, Ures and the remainder of the State. The force on each side is about 1,200. The informant states the facts, but is unwilling to give an opinion of the result. The communication states that Magdalena and Guaymas are practically closed.

Rebellion of the Basutas.

CAPE TOWN, March 5.—The Basuta chief, Molrosa, is in open rebellion. Colonel Southey, commanding the British forces, will commence offensive operations as soon as reinforcements arrive. The Basutas are generally disaffected, owing to the intention of the British to disarm them, but they do not openly support Moirsa. There has been no further fighting in Zulu land.

Fire at Independence.

PORTLAND, March 22.—A serious fire occurred at Independence last night. At 11:30 o'clock the saloon of Johnson & Cooper was discovered on fire. The flames rapidly extended and soon enveloped a number of houses. At one time it was thought the entire town was doomed, but the efforts of the citizens generally at last checked the fire. The entire loss will amount to $15,000.

Gossip from Washington.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A story has gained wide circulation that Senator Bayard and Representative Springer, through Secretary Evarts, have learned what kind of modified Election bill the President will sign, and that the caucus bill will conform closely to the President's views. Republicans who have talked with the President pronounce the story absurd. They say the President will never think of signing such a compromise measure as the Democrats have been considering, even at the price of an Appropriation bill. As to Evarts, he understands fully that the origin of the movement to repeal the Federal election laws lies in the Democratic determination to carry New York in 1880. Republicans say if the President finally yields, he would lose every Republican friend, and be regarded with more disfavor than was Andrew Johnson.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Ex-Congressman Rainey, colored Representative from South Carolina, who became so popular with both parties in the last Congress, has been strongly recommended by both Democrats and Republicans for a Presidential appointment. He will, it is said, be nominated to fill the vacancy in the office of Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Speaker Randall is strongly opposed to the movement for general legislation by Congress during the present session, and there is good reason to believe that, even if the majority of the Democratic caucus favor the proposition, he will hold back the announcement of the full list of Committees until the Appropriation bill shall have been passed by the House, in the hope that a concurrent resolution for final adjournment can then be pushed through before the advocates of general legislation can effectually muster their forces to prevent it.

Grasshoppers in Sierra Valley.

TRUCKEE, March 23.—Farmers in Sierra Valley believe the grasshopper plague will entirely ruin their crops. Millions of eggs cover each acre and are beginning to hatch. Many wealthy farmers are not turning a furrow this Spring. The eggs are the size and shape of a grain of rice, and of a light buff color. The ground is literally swarming with newly hatched insects.

Policy Towards Turkey.

LONDON, March 23.—It is announced from St. Petersburg that, in consequence of representations of Lord Dufferin, and Count Schouvaloff, concerning the views of England and Bismarck, a new conciliatory line of policy has been decided upon. Russia is now giving orders to her troops in Turkey to commence evacuation in the middle of April and terminate it within the period prescribed in the treaty, and is ready, even, to propose mixed occupation in Eastern Romelia for a limited term.

Napa Railroad.

NAPA, March 24.—A new fast passenger train was put on the Napa Branch of the C. P. R. R. to-day, and the time schedule altered to suit summer travel. It is understood that a locomotive car, consisting of engine, passenger and baggage car in one, is being constructed at Sacramento for this road, and will shortly take the place of one of the regular trains.

Chinese Lecturers.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Two Chinamen lectured here to-day. It is a well known fact that they are both attempting to make money out of their lectures, rather than to better the condition of their people or disseminate knowledge concerning the Celestials.

Another Chinaman Naturalized.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Charles Wing, a Chinaman, twenty-five years old, was granted naturalization papers by the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Larrimore, on Saturday. The applicant said he lived on Bayard street, was a cigar maker, and had been in the country more than five years, and in religion was an Episcopalian. Wong Lee, a brother Chinaman, recently admitted to citizenship, was his witness.

A Negro Lynched.

PADUCAH, (Ky.) March 24.—Jerry Ewing, colored, was siezed by twelve masked men and shot to death last night, after which a bag of sand being tied to his body, he was thrown into the Ohio River. Ewing maltreated a twelve year-old girl named Fields, by whose brother he was captured, after receiving two gun-shot wounds.

Tornado in Georgia.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A *Times* Atlanta, Ga., special says: Full reports of last night's destructive tornado are received. Hundreds of miles of fencing have been prostrated between Macon and Augusta. Cattle, outhouses, etc., are destroyed to great value. The storm came from the southwest, and was several miles wide. At Milledgeville the destruction of property reached $100,000. The long wagon bridge across the Oconee river was blown down, and a negro, who was driving a four-mule team across, went down with it and was crushed on the shoals a hundred feet below. The total damage in the five counties cannot be estimated.

A Negro Kills His White Wife.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The *Tribune's* De Kalb special says: George Alexander, colored, shot his white wife here to-night with a shot gun, killing her instantly. They had lived in Sycamore lately, but this morning she left him, and he following on the evening train, discovered her at the house of a friend. She was 19, he 26 years old.

Earthquake—Great Loss of Life.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Times* reports that there were three shocks of earthquake in northern Persia during Saturday and Sunday. Minach was much damaged, and the ancient villages of Tark and Nauuan totally destroyed. Out of eleven hundred inhabitants only a few escaped death.

The Plague—Houses Burned.

BERLIN, March 24.—A fresh case of the plague has appeared at Wetlianka. General Milikoff has returned to Wetlianka, where it has been decided to burn sixty seven houses, valued at 45,215 roubles. The Minister of the Interior has ordered the Governors of the various provinces to co-operate vigilantly against the spread of epidemics during the Spring.

New Advertisements.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW

Come One, Come All!

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR EVERYBODY.

IF YOU WANT MEALS AT THE

FRENCH RESTAURANT!

You can have them now

At San Francisco Prices!

Three Ten Cent Dishes for	25 Cts.
Steak, with Potatoes, Bread and Coffee	25 "
Two Chops, Potatoes, Bread and Coffee, or Tea	25 "
Ham, with Two Eggs and Coffee or Tea	25 "
Soup, Meat and Potatoes	25 "
Two Eggs, Coffee and Bread	20 "
Coffee, with Bread and Butter	10 "
Cup of Vanilla Chocolate with Cake	25 "
Cup of Chocolate with Bread and Butter	20 "
German Pancakes, with Coffee or Tea	25 "
Vienna Pancakes, with Coffee or Tea	25 "
Cold Sandwiches for Travelers	25 "
Lemon Pies made to order, usual size	50 "
" " " extra size	$1.00.
Regular Meals	50 Cts.

OYSTERS.

California, Fried in Butter	25 Cts.
" Stewed	25 "
" Raw	25 "
" Pan Roast	25 "
Eastern, Fried	50 "
" Half Shell	50 "

Board by the Week, $5.

Anyone wishing Hot French Rolls can have them during the day on Mondays, Wednesdays and Sundays at 30 cents per dozen—four for ten cents. LEMON PIES for sale on Sunday.

A GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

It will be quite a treat to Farmers and others living out of town to be able to have meals served in private rooms for themselves and their children.

DINNERS PROVIDED TO ORDER.

Ball Suppers, Wedding, Lunch and Surprise Parties furnished at Short Notice in the Best Style.

Ice-Cream, Fruits, Cakes, etc., will be furnished specially during the warm weather.

mh18dw B. DENNERY, Prop'r.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, State of California, made on the 22d day of March, A.D. 1879, in the matter of the Estate of HENRY CLAY, deceased, the undersigned, ANDREW AITKIN, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of said Estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said HENRY CLAY at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired since the death of said deceased in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situated on the right bank of the Sacramento river and in Yolo county, and bounded and described as follows: "Beginning at a point on the west boundary line of Swamp Land Survey No. 641, 9.72 chains from the Northwest corner thereof, running thence south 25° west 5.22 chains, thence south 55° 50' east 40.47 chains to the bank of the Sacramento river, thence up the river bank north 24° 10' east 5.51 chains to the corner of a tract of land heretofore sold by J. G. Sanders to one Ioto, thence north 55° 50' west 40 40 chains to the place of begnuing, containing twenty acres or thereabouts.

That such sale will be made on or after the FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1879, and bids or offers in writing for said real property will be received at the time or times last above mentioned, by said Administrator, at the dwelling house occupied by said deceased in his lifetime, situated on the premises above described. Further notice is given that the personal property of said estate, consisting of one pair of horses, one set of harness, one plow and farming implements, and the household and kitchen furniture of deceased, and one lot of hay weighing about 3,000 pounds, will be sold separately at the time and place aforesaid to the highest bidder, for cash in like gold coin.

Terms and Conditions of Sale:—Cash in U. S. gold coin on sale of personal property. Ten per cent. of the purchase money for real estate to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, and balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court. Deed at expense of the purchaser.

March 26th, 1879. ANDREW AITKIN, Administrator of the Estate of HENRY CLAY, deceased. mh27w2

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Harriett Sophia Loranger, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of, and all persons having claims against the estate of HARRIETT SOPHIA LORANGER, deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, Administrator of said Estate, at the office of SAM. RULAND, Attorney-at-Law, Woodland, Yolo County, California.

Dated, Woodland, Cal., March 27th, 1879.

L. R. LORANGER, Administrator.

mh27w5t

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

PEOPLE OF YOLO, IF YOU WANT

A FINE SUIT

Cut in San Francisco Style, and Best kind of Materials, come and visit

BENOIT BROS.,

THREE DOORS WEST OF CRAFT HOUSE.

Prices according to the times! Be sure to call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ No work allowed to leave our shop without giving satisfaction.

fe21dw BENOIT BROTHERS.

TEXAS LAND & LAND WARRANTS.

GOOD LAND

As low as $200 per Section of 640 Acres, in a Good Climate. Suitable for Grazing or Agriculture. Taxes low.

Wm. Belsterling, a former resident of this county, says the Warrants offered for sale by A. C. RUGGLES are genuine, and there is plenty of land in the Pan Handle of Texas just as good as in any part of that State.

For Maps and information in detail, call on

A. C. RUGGLES,
mh23dw Next Door to Express Office.

Millinery Goods!

MESDAMES KATZENSTEIN & BRADLEY

(Successors to Mrs. Murphy and Miss M. Murphy & Co.)

No. 165 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

The Leading Millinery Establishment. Spring and Summer Styles for 1879, now ready. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to when received. The largest and newest stock in the city. mh27w

NOTICE!

Having sold our Grocery and Provision Store to Messrs. Charmak & Levy, the proprietors of the Farmers & Mechanics' Store, we take pleasure in recommending them to our friends and former customers.

THOMAS & BIDWELL.

«By the above card it will will be seen that we have purchased the well-known

GROCERY

—AND—

PROVISION STORE

—OF—

MESSRS. THOMAS & BIDWELL.

The two departments are now consolidated in one Business, and we are prepared to furnish our Customers with

EVERYTHING

NEEDED FOR HOME USE!

BOTH IN THE

DRY GOODS!

—AND—

GROCERY LINE

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a share of the patronage of this community and will state that we offer

Superior Inducements to Permanent Patrons!

CHARMAK & LEVY,

Farmers & Mechanics Store,

EXCELSIOR BLOCK.

mh19dw WOODLAND.

Announcement

.....TO THE.....

People of Yolo and Neighboring Counties:

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that

THE PUGET SOUND LUMBER CO.

HAS PURCHASED OF

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.

.....THE.....

DEPOT LUMBER YARD

AT WOODLAND,

And will immediately re-stock it with a

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

.....OF.....

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

.....AND.....

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

.....AND.....

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

Yards at Woodland, Willows, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO.

mh2dw

OFF AND ON.

On March 15th I start on promised trips with my Portable Gallery, making my first visit at Dunnigan. Will be at my Woodland Headquarters Gallery again from April 1st to 15th, and so on, making half of each month at Woodland, and the balance of time from 15th to end of each month at different stations in

Yolo and Colusa Counties.

This arrangement will give all my customers the change to arrange their time for sittings. I shall try, if possible, to keep a good Deputy at the Woodland Gallery while absent, but if can't get one to suit, shall close the Gallery from 15th to end of each month until further notice. J. W KING.

P. S.—Any particular orders for work, or duplicate copies during my time away from Gallery, may be left at residence, corner Court and Third streets. [mh10] J. W. K.

WOODLAND MILLS,

J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.

ALWAYS ON HAND;

Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran,

CORN MEAL, ETC.

Grists and feed ground on short notice.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

ja1dw

BEE HIVES AND HONEY BOXES on hand and manufactured to order at the residence of the undersigned, corner North and Elm streets.

mh24 GEORGE WISEMAN.

THE ILLUSTRATED

Historical Atlas of Yolo Co.

We are preparing a volume to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are situated and which no written description can portray.

The illustrations are to be made from original sketches drawn on the spot by Artists of the first ability. All sections of the County will be visited and the owners of prominent places deemed worthy of representation will be invited to have them prepared for the work. Similar works issued in other Counties have received the cordial support and generous patronage of leading citizens interested in the welfare and prosperity of their respective localities.

We have completed arrangements for publishing in our work the

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE COUNTY!

Thus supplying a long felt want by placing in the hands of every subscriber a correct copy of the Map, which will be well drawn and lithographed and divided into six sections. Each section will be 10x26 inches in size, and contain Six Congressional Townships.

Our aim will be to spread abroad reliable information relative to your County. The work will contain a large amount of Historical, Descriptive and Statistical matter of value and interest to all residents, and will be suitable for any parlor or library, and one which all citizens may feel proud to show to their friends at home and abroad as a representation of the enteprise, business and wealth of the County.

DePUE & CO., Publishers.

mh20w

Assignees' Notice of Sale.

IN THE COUNTY COURT FOR YOLO County, State of California.

B. F. WELCH vs. HIS CREDITORS.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued out of the County Court of the County of Yolo, State of California, in the matter of B. F. WELCH, an insolvent debtor, vs. HIS CREDITORS, and to me directed and delivered, and dated March 10th, 1879, in which I was directed to sell certain property hereinafter described, I have taken possession of the following property, to wit:

1 portable Steam Engine; 1 Thresher and Separator, Pitt's Patent, 10-inch Cylinder; Tools used with Thresher, consisting of Wrenches, Hammers, Jackscrews, Shovels, Oil Cans, Crowbars, Pitchforks, etc.; 1 Derrick and Platform, with ropes and blocks therefor; 1 Elevator for carrying grain from the derrick to the thresher; 2 Belts for Separator; Derrick Forks; 1 Saddle, 1 Side-Saddle; 1 Header and 1 Header-Wagon; 2 tons of Hay; 1 gold English Lever Watch; 1 Revolver; 847 shares of Yuba River Gold Mining Company's Stock, transferred on the books of the Company to Chas. L. Richmond.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on **Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1879,** at 1 o'clock P.M. of that day, at the Corner of Main and First streets, in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, I will sell the right, title and interest of said B. F. WELCH, insolvent debtor, in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1879.

C. BARNEY,
mh13-4t Assignee of said Insolvent Estate.

Administrator's Sale of Rea Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, in the State of California, made on the 25th day of January, 1879, in the matter of the Estate of ANTONE S. DUTRA, deceased, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, March 27th, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Ashamed of their Bantling.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—We received a circular a few days ago containing a series of resolutions adopted by the *so called* National Republican Union Club, of Woodland precinct, at a meeting held March 3d, 1879. There are eight of these resolutions, and they are intended, I believe, to show to the public, that the Republican party views with strong disapprobation the action of President Hayes in vetoing the bill passed by Congress restricting the further immigration of Chinese to this country, and the 5th resolution declares positively that the Republican party is in no wise responsible for this act of the President.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is cool impudence. We all know that this act of Mr. Hayes is in perfect accord with the life-long principles of the Republican party; in fact it is one of their legitimate children; and it is a burning shame to see them despising and disowning their offspring. If I am not mistaken, the late Senator Morton was a champion leader in the Republican ranks, and to show you his views on the Chinese question, will quote the following from his posthumous report on that question:

> After abolishing slavery, and establishing the equal, civil and political rights of all men, to again make a distinction of race and color by excluding the Chinese from our shores, would be both inconsistent and unsound. It is the Chinese who need protection, and they cannot be protected without a voice in the Legislature, or in Congress, and in the selection of officers, and that complete protection cannot be given them except by *allowing them to become citizens.*

This language is too plain to need comment; it speaks for itself. The same in substance was proclaimed from the stump by the Republican speakers during the last Presidential campaign. There are many good men in the Republican party, who are strongly opposed to the further immigration of Chinese to this country; but to say that the Republican party is in no wise responsible for the defeat of the anti Chinese bill, is too thin. That party has made a record; let them stand by it.

I wonder what President Hayes would say if he knew the Republicans of Woodland had turned against him? I suppose he would not sleep any for a week. Give my respects to the National Republican Club of Woodland and tell them I am much obliged to them for a copy of their resolutions. If they pass any more of the same thickness I hope they will send them along. Direct to H.,

Clarksburg, Yolo Co.

Democratic Club.

The Club met at Central Hall Saturday night and in the absence of the Chairman, Colonel Harper, Dr. W. T. Lucas was chosen to act as Chairman, pending organization.

Committee's report on Permanent Organization adopted, except that instead of ten Vice Presidents the number was reduced to five.

The Club then proceeded to elect permanent officers. E. E. Baker was chosen Chairman and H. B. Pendegast Secretary. Corresponding Secretary, F. M. Brown; Vice Presidents—W. F. Moses, W. T. Lucas, J. D. Lawson, James Douglas and John Tackney. Committee on Music—Misses Genoa Lawson, Parthania Clark and Mollie Nelson, and Messrs J. D. Lawson, Hudson Grant and Clarence Bush.

Washington Hall was selected as the place of future meetings, which are to be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

There were some fifteen new signers to the Constitution as members of the Club.

Adjourned to meet in Washington Hall on the evening of April 5th.

District Court—Denson J.

James Moore vs. Clear Lake Water Works.—Judgment of nonsuit granted in favor of Defendant, and by consent 60 days in addition to time allowed by law granted Plaintiff to prepare and gle bill of exceptions and statement on appeal.

Byron Jackson vs. Estate of Dennis.—Judgment rendered in favor of Plaintiff.

Cameron vs. Barney.—By agreement of respective parties Defendant is to surrender the property attached to Plaintiff and Plaintiff releases his judgment for costs, and motion for new trial is withdrawn.

Stuart vs. Barney.—Same order.

August Krenka was admitted to citizenship on the testimony of J. Germenhauser and J. Weimer; also Adam Mosbacher, on the testimony of Otto Schluer and A. Dinzler.

Court adjourned until May 9th, at 1 P.M.

A "Hare"-Breadth Escape.

Don Quixot's celebrated feats of horsemanship, or dashing Phil. Sheridan's gallant ride, are lost in oblivion when we speak of the great adventures of the members of the Rabbit Club, recently formed here. Borrowing his partner's horse and dog, he started for the long eared denizens of the swamp east of town in company with some young ladies. He rode hard for several hours, but 'twas all in vain, for the rabbits had apparently been warned of the probable fate that awaited them if they remained in their native haunts, and they accordingly decamped. Tom Smith now admits that he did not have the success that he felt very sanguine of when he started out, but he denies that he fell off of his horse, as stated by *Jeff.*

Illness of J. H. Vinson.

Actor J. H. Vinson, who has been afflicted with that dreadful disease, rheumatism, was removed yesterday from the Capital Hotel to the County Hospital for medical treatment. Mr. Vinson has been confined to his bed most of the winter, but having recovered sufficient strength to move about, was engaged as stage manager in the Cantata of Esther, and after attending three or four nights' rehearsals caught a severe cold, met with a relapse, and is now scarcely able to move a muscle. The pain consequent upon this disease has to be subdued by the administration of opiates.

Interesting to Hunters.

It has been the impression a nong a few hunters that the killing of all broad bill duck is prohibited between March 15th and September 15th, but this is shown by section 636 as amended and approved March 30th 1878, not to be the case. Any person has the right to kill throughout the year all broad-bill ducks, except mallard, wood or summer duck, red head, gadwell or grey duck, or blue-winged teal.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., March 24th, 1879.

Armstrong, Jas M	Frasure, Mrs Mary
Brisco, Mrs Jas	Marinovich, Tommaso
Brackett, O J	Oliver, John (F)
Barnett, Mrs Lenis	Powers, Thos
Cremin, Jas	Smith, Della
Cave, Mr	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised. L. WALKER, P. M.

Cacheville Correspondence.

CACHEVILLE, March 25, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Having had an abundance of rain for the present, our people are happy in the sanguine expectation of good crops.

The Chinese have gone and no one regrets their departure.

Professor W. C. Grainger last Monday evening delivered the first of a course of Biblical lectures in Cacheville. The attendance was good and much interest was taken in the able discourse. The lectures are to continue nightly for an indefinite time.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending a social dance at the residence of J. J. Black, Esq., of Black's Station, on Friday night. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a goodly number of the "young and beautiful" were present, and the evening was spent most delightfully. The music by the well-known Gray's String Band, was excellent, and added much buoyancy to the spirit of the participants. About 12 o'clock a most inviting repast was served—one of which the hospitable host and hostess might well feel proud—and the dance went on (so did the rain) and continued till "light dispelled the sable gloom," when the party dispersed, having enjoyed themselves hugely.

This (Tuesday) morning, Willie Mapes, while performing some gymnastic exercises on the school ground, fell and broke his arm just below the elbow.

Many of our citizens are taking advantage of the favorable season to plant trees and shrubbery and otherwise beautify their premises.

There are but few men in Cacheville who are opposed to the new Constitution. Of course they are money-lenders and large land owners.

The dance to be given on the 4th of April promises to eclipse any ever given in Cacheville before. The managers of the affair will spare no efforts to make it a grand success.

The Literary Society have decided upon giving a public exhibition in about six weeks.

All the "nice" young men of Cacheville attend Sunday School.

Some one is mad—very; not at "N," but at somebody.

The report that Capt. Cross will challenge Shaefer to a match game of billiars is without foundation.

J. M. Ward and family left on Monday for Elk Creek, Colusa county, where he will engage in farming.

Yesterday was the birthday anniversary of the Chinese God "Vak Tai," but he was not observed in Cacheville. The Mongolians have left us. N.

A Good Riddance.

If the following, which we find in Monday's *Record Union*, is a correct version, we hope the parties referred to will make Sacramento or some other locality their future permanent abiding place. Nobody here knows any such parties: "There appears to have been an exodus of vagabonds from Woodland last Saturday, judging from the fact that a resident of this city was that evening stopped on J and K streets three times by men who declared that they had just arrived from Woodland, were "hard up," and wanted a little money to get something to eat and a bed. The beggars were all so drunk that they could with difficulty stand still or talk intelligibly while preferring their requests, and consequently were refused contributions." Even admitting the truth of the foregoing, it was offset on the very day of its publication right in Sacramento, for Sheriff Barney, being in the city, was applied to by three different parties, and of course, with his well-known liberality appeased their demands by supplying them with what they seldom get, a good square meal at the nearest restaurant. Try again, Mr. *Record Union.*

A $1.25 Meal.

It is not an unusual thing at this time of year for men without visible means of support to be traversing the county, not in search of work, but seeking whom they may strike for a square meal. A good joke, brought about by one of these cheeky rovers upon one of our business men, is a fair illustration of how they accomplish their work: Tramp applies to Mr. Druggist for a meal. Druggist politely escorts him to the restaurant and tells "ye lymphatic host" to give his friend, just out from Minnesota, a square meal, and charge the same to him; all of which the host agrees to, and the friend seats himself with all the pomposity of a Duke and orders a $1.25 meal. The "friend" then decamps, and the druggist having been told that his friend had got away with a dollar and a quarter's worth, found that the joke was upon him. He immediately asked the host if his friend had been supplied with wine, and to turn the joke said: "When I send a friend here to dine, just let him have wine, I will pay the bill. Money is no object; satisfaction is what I desire for my friends as well as myself.

Are We?

The undersigned Company, benefactors of all who wish to be well dressed on little money, hereby tender our thanks to the people of Yolo county for the liberal patronage given us, and if in any case we have failed to render a *quid pro quo* to our patrons, just let us know it, and we will make it right; if our clothes were misfits, if the cloth was not of the same kind as sample sent, or if made up poorly or unfashionably, are all causes of complaint; and if we don't make it good we are humbugs. We have received quite a number of orders through advertising in the YOLO DEMOCRAT, and as we propose to continue to call your attention to the aims and purposes of this Company, through its columns, would like to have their proprietors know that we have fulfilled every promise made, and that the local columns of the paper have not been used to advertise fraud or falsehood. Send in your orders (complaints too if you have any) to the Pacific Outfitting Company, No. 11 Geary Street, San Francisco. Those who have been so unfortunate as to buy their clothing elsewhere, are referred to any one that has ever patronized us as to the price and quality of the goods we send out.

Popular New Song and Chorus.

"Brown Eyes Close to the Window," a new song and chorus by Rosabel, words by Jas. C. Marcy, is one of the sweetest and most attractive songs published in years. The melody is one that will haunt you after once hearing it and the chorus is beautifully harmonized for four voices. The title page is embellished with an elegant picture and altogether "Brown Eyes Close to the Window" is a very pleasing song. It can be obtained of any music dealer or on receipt of 40 cents will be mailed postpaid to any address by the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

Report of Filmore School

For the term ending March 21st:

Jennie Eakle 100, Wallace Huntly 99, Geo. Huntly 99, Willie Curt 98, Larry Welch 98, Vernie Eakle 98, Laura Scales 98, Susie Eakle 98, Lizzie Welch 97, Ollie Richmond 97, Lela Browning 97, Bettie Eakle 97, W. H. Browning 97, Charlie Steiner 97, Rillie Gould 96, Arthur Steiner 96, Tommie Cook 96, Johnnie Scales 96, Willie Welch 96, Johnnie Kincheloe 96, Johnnie Eakle 95, May Harlan 95, Annie Scales 95, Alfy Welch 96, Willie Browning 96, Bennie Huntly 95, Frank Cook 94.

TILLIE BROWNING, Teacher.

Baptist Services.

Elder J. T. Prior, pastor, will preach next Sunday morning, at Washington Hall, on "The Lord's day Sabbath." This important subject will be viewed historically, also in the light of Prophecy and of New Testament teaching. All are invited.

Winters Items.

[From the Advocate of March 22d.]

Mr. Venable Morris has traded his ranch to Mr. George W. Scott, and as part pay gets a house and lot in Winters, which he is fixing up and putting in shape for renting.

Business is not very brisk yet, but our merchants all look smiling and happy in contemplation of the bright prospects and big rush of business that is expected the coming summer and fall.

On last Saturday quite a number of young people visited Putah canyon on a fishing and picnic excursion. They didn't bring home many fish, but they had a good time nevertheless. One party of four, consisting of H. M. Goin, Principal of the Winters school, George Woods, Miss Lillie Edwards and Miss Victorine Harlan, attempted to ford Putah Creek in a spring wagon, when the horses got beyond their depth. The current being swift swept them swiftly down stream, and after being in a perilous position for a few moments, finally reached terra firma.

The Good Templars Lodge of Winters is in a flourishing condition, and additions are made to the membership at nearly every meeting.

The first green peas of the season, from Mr. North's ranch, Mount Glenwood, were shipped from Winters on the 18th instant, for San Francisco.

Wm. Stevenson, Sr., father of A. M. and G. B. Stevenson, of Vacaville, died at Varsailles, Ky., on Saturday last. Mr Stevenson was a veteran of the war of 1812, and always enjoyed good health up to within two weeks of his death.

Considerable work is being done on the Putah Canyon road, and it will be in good condition by the time wheat hauling begins. The Berryessa farmers will do most of their trading at Winters this year, as they can do better here, and it is easier of access than the town of Napa.

Dixon Items.

[From the *Tribune*, March 22d.]

The St. Patrick's Day ball came off at Public hall on Monday evening. Ellis' string band from Woodland furnished music, and the time passed merrily enough until supper time, after which came the prize waltz, which was the event of chief interest. W. S. Leake and his partner, Miss Lulu Andrus, received the prize. The contest was very interesting to the spectators.

On Thursday the present depot was moved about a hundred feet south. The new structure will be what is known in railroad parlance as a combination depot and freight house. Including the old building, it will be a hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, and in width and height the same as the present depot. The warehouse and baggage room will be seventy feet in length.

The Sheriff's keeper still remains in charge of the store of Blum, Sons & Co.

The German ironclad *Prinz Adelberd* is expected at Vallejo shortly on the way to China. She has on board the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

The growing crops are looking splendid and growing rankly.

Georgie Shelton, the adopted child of the late D. B. Huff, died last Friday night of disease of the brain. The poor child was a terrible sufferer. In one of its fearful spasms one of the eyes started from the socket, and after death the hands and arms were so twisted that it was almost impossible to straighten them.

The Dixon Social Club is growing in numbers and their fortnightly parties are becoming more popular. John Hammer has been elected President, and Hugo Kuhl, Vice President. The Club intend to give a grand ball at some near day.

The late rains have done considerable damage to the road and bridge in the lower part of Pleasant Valley and Hypocrite canyon.

S. R. Smith, of Knight's Landing, who seriously contemplated moving his planing mill and sash factory to Dixon, has changed his mind, and will take it to Colusa.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There are at present 11 inmates in the County Hospital.

Read Mesdames Katzenstein & Bradley's advertisement.

The building formerly occupied by Nickelsburg & Co. is soon to be occupied. Frank Norris, a tonsorialist from San Francisco, will start a shop in one half of the building, while Charles Charmak is to use the remaining half for a variety store.

Charmack & Levy have just received from Frank Marble, of Bloody Rock, Lake county, a fine lot of choice venison hams. We are able to testify that they are as represented, for we have tried them. Anybody needing a rare treat should not fail to get one of these hams.

We call attention to the excellent bill of fare advertised by Mr. Dennery of the French Restaurant—Mr. Dennery is a real live Frenchman and no mistake—and also to the very low prices; all same San Francisco; just as good if not better, and just as cheap if not cheaper.

While Conductor Williams was assisting in the coupling of cars at Williams Station this morning, about four o'clock, he was caught between the car bumpers and severely if not fatally crushed, in consequence of which the train was a little late. He was left there for medical treatment.

We are authorized to announce a Pic-nic from the Catholic Church, to come off towards the end of next month or early in May. The Committee on Arrangements will spare no pains to make this one of the most pleasant and enjoyable affairs of the season. When and where will be announced hereafter.

A young lad by the name of Charlie Frost, who recently came up from San Francisco to visit the family of Mr. Ben. Peart, while taking a horseback ride on Monday last, had the misfortune to fall from his horse and break the bone of his left forearm near the wrist. A physician was summoned and the broken bone set. His mother, being notified of the mishap, came up from the Bay.

Wm. Welch and his son Frank have about 800 acres of wheat on Feather river, in Butte county, that is looking splendid. The Welches and Frank and Charley Nelson, all of Woodland, also have about fifteen hundred acres of wheat near Biggs' Station in the same county, a thousand acres of which is A No. 1 and the rest good but in spots rather thin. These are some of our enterprising Yolo farmers, and hope they will reap the reward due for their investment and enterprise.

A great deal of complaint is heard in this valley when the north winds blow, but they are thoughtless, wicked complaints, and ought not to be uttered, for those winds are our salvation in many respects. A few days' north wind would be beneficial at this time in drying out surplus moisture and giving strength to growing grain, which is too rank and slender. Doubtless it will come in due time. Continued sunshine would answer the same purpose, but at this season of the year unless we have north winds we do not have much sunshine.

The advertisement of the Cantata of Queen Esther will be seen in this paper. A great deal of time and pains have been taken in the preparation of this beautiful piece, and it will be presented in a manner to command the admiration of the people and reflect credit on the participants. The management have shown good judgment in making the price of admission one dollar only. Several of the Committee thought it ought to be higher on account of the expense involved in getting it up, but we are satisfied more money will be realized than would be at a larger figure. The Libretto of Queen Esther can be had at Greene's.

A Social Orchestra is talked of here.

W. A. Gooding, of Willows, was in town yesterday.

The first Spring crop of alfalfa is about ready for the mower.

Eggs are as cheap as they need be. Only 10 cents per dozen.

There is a registered letter at the postoffice for John T. Waters.

Law Day in the District Court has been set for the 9th day of May.

There will be a grand ball at Cacheville on the evening of April 4th.

Three car loads of lumber arrived here for R. H. Newton & Co. Monday.

Oranges and lemons are becoming quite plentiful in the different stores in town.

Ladies save money and material by having their dresses made at the White House

Mr. J. G. Bower informs us that the crops north of Cacheville are as fine as ever seen.

The first new potatoes and asparagus of the season were seen in the markets Friday.

C. S. Gray has moved his jewelry store from Wood's hardware store to Morin's tin store.

As Spring comes on, very naturally the gentler sex are agitated over ye lovely spring bonnet.

The San Francisco Dressmaker at the White House charges lowest and makes the most stylish outfits.

The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento have elected George D. Hyburn, a homœopath, as County Hospital Physician.

Porter & Co. are agents for the sale of Glidden's Patent Barb Steel Fence Wire—the best barb wire in use. A stock always on hand.

A well written poem appears in our columns entitled "McShy," from the pen of a former resident of this county. It will pay for perusal.

Charley Reed is leveeing, with a large force of men and teams on the slough side of his land to prevent an overflow in case of another freshet.

Persons wanting good and cheap land are referred to the advertisement of A. C. Ruggles, Esq., who offers it by the section in Texas, for $200.

Mr. H. M. Jennings, of this place, on Monday sent, in reply to inquiries, samples of the ramie plant raised by him, to both Holland and Russia, Europe.

Dr. Steinhart was in town last week on behalf of Dr. Mintie & Co., and appointed Elston & White agents for the sale of medicines of that firm.

Fail not, under any consideration, to visit Uncle Harris' new establishment, No. 221 Kearney Street, San Francisco, and see the bargains for the public.

The grain is getting very rank in many fields throughout the county and some of it has fallen down. It will straighten up all right with a little sunny weather.

The canine and feline exterminator has been paying the town of Winters a visit, and great has been the slaughter thereof. *Domestica flis et familiaris canis requiescat in pace.*"

Billy Knox, who had acted as tonsorial artist in the Craft House barber shop, which he owned up to within four months ago, has bought back his former shop and is again at the helm.

The far-famed and original ink-slinger, Bill Dadd, the scribe, is no more an honest shepherd or guiding star to the fold, but will hereafter do his "funniest" for the *Chico Enterprise.*

E. L. Craft, who had an ice-house built in the rear of Porter & Co.'s store last week, of twenty tons capacity, is getting everything in readiness to supply those in need with ice during the Summer.

Mr. Wm. Hunt has just finished off four nice rooms, besides closets, etc., for H. L. Marders to use as a family residence, over his new brick stable on Main street. They are very pleasant rooms.

J. P. Bullock, just down from Grand Island, informs us that the water did not reach his land, and his crops are looking fine. He had to do some tall work, however, with a large gang of men, to save the levees.

Mr. Fiske has laid a new sidewalk in front of the lot occupied by the Puget Sound Lumber Company, thus extending the walk commenced by the railroad Company that much toward the business part of town.

We are told that a peddler was selling ducks upon the streets on Thursday. He is probably unaware of the fact that the game law is in force and has been since the 15th of March, for the protection of such birds.

Mr. Broda, the indigent whom Supervisor Newton was appointed as a committee of one to attend, expired on Saturday last, leaving a wife and four children in a state of destitution. Mrs. Broda is in very delicate health.

The following real estate transactions took place recently: James Viers disposed of his residence to Thomas Prior, and John Jacobs, formerly of the Craft House, purchased said residence from Mr. Prior. Consideration not known.

Mr. J. J. Nickell, who resides a few miles north of Cacheville, reports that the grain in his locality is doing splendidly, the winter sown promising a better yield than the summer-fallowed, because the latter in many cases is too rank.

A colored vaquero, not as perfect as he should have been in the business, caused no small amount of laughter among the boys on Saturday evening by taking a sudden dive off his broncho into a mud puddle near Second street. He still breathes.

B. V. Guthrie, a pioneer settler of Solano county, and identified as one of her most enterprising farmers, who lives three miles south of Davisville, had the misfortune to lose about 300 acres of grain during the late flood in that vicinity, sediment and sand having settled upon it to the depth of one foot.

"Frahm's Sideboard" is the name of an elegant new saloon opened in Dixon by Geo. Frahm, of that place, for many years landlord of the City Hotel. The "Sideboard" is elegantly fitted up and very attractive. There are also rooms in the rear for private parties, etc. A full description of the establishment is given in the Dixon *Tribune.*

A good opportunity is now offered those voters whose names are not on the Great Register to have them placed there by the Assessor, R. H. Beamer, or his assistants, John Pendegast and J. W. Martin, who have started on their rounds listing the property of the county for taxation for the current year. This matter of registration should not be forgotten.

The Capay Valley Amateur Dramatic Club propose to give the people of Woodland a sample of their dramatic abilities on Saturday evening, March 29th, at Washington Hall. They have advertised to render that great, moral and popular Good Templar Drama entitled "Saved." This club presented the people of Winters and Madison with this same drama a short time since and seem to have given entire satisfaction.

Mr. George Nichols had the misfortune on Saturday last, while preparing a chisel on the grindstone at Rhodes' grist mill, to have three fingers of his right hand caught in the gearing and severely mangled—the nail of one of them being torn entirely off. The stone was completely stopped, and he not being able to extricate himself, had to call upon the engineer to release him.

The Dixon *Tribune* thus notes the appearance of Under-Sheriff Maltby in that place last week: "Friend Maltby, of Woodland, (now under Sheriff) was in town the other day; but he seemed to be an impenetrable mystery. Some said he was after Tom Lawton, and others thought perhaps he was soliciting for a church. Whatever his object might have been, alas! none, not even Norwood, the renowned "seer," were able to fathom."

Trees are to be planted upon the College grounds, so we are informed.

Trade dollar quoits is a game much indulged in at the rear of the Court House.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Railings are needed in front of some places of business to prevent horses from occupying the sidewalk.

Mr. W. G. Duncan informs us that he never saw a better prospect for crops in Yolo county than this year.

Don't forget the drama "Saved" to be rendered by the Capay Dramatic Club on next Saturday evening.

The celestial mocking bird of the chain-gang was heard to warble yesterday in the Court yard. The raking went on nevertheless.

All the latest designs in Trimming Buttons at Forrester's.

R. M. Huston, of Blacks, graced our town with his presence Tuesday morning, and reports that all's well in that part of the county.

Sheep are being herded upon back streets. They have fat picking, and from present appearances would soon make good mutton.

Mr. J. W. Peck has consented to act as Stage Manager of the Queen Esther Cantata, in consequence of the severe illness of J. H. Vinson.

The property owners are preparing papers of appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of Property Owners vs. the Town of Woodland.

Our dispatches mention a terrible earthquake which has just occurred in Persia, destroying two or three ancient towns and over a thousand lives.

Voters, have your names placed upon the Great Register. If you don't you cannot expect to vote for or against the adoption of the new Constitution.

Our old townsman, J. W. Tilley, has purchased Geo. D. Fiske's ranch in Capay Valley, and will shortly leave us to pursue the independent occupation of farming.

The land lying on Fourth street between Oak and Lincoln Avenues, heretofore used as the base ball grounds, is undergoing a thorough plowing as well as being fenced.

We acknowledge the receipt of a nice mess of asparagus and a quantity of rheubarb from the grocery and provision store of Charmak & Levy, who have a supply of it on sale.

J. H. Vinson, who was moved to the County Hospital Monday and then scarcely able to bear handling, was much easier yesterday evening, the intense pain having decreased.

The different varieties of flowers in the bed in the Court Yard are blooming, "not to blush unseen," but to be admired, and their delicate odors to be scented by botanists and floral admirers.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Berg's improvement in health recently mentioned was not permanent, a relapse having succeeded which makes her condition as bad or worse than before.

Geo. Merkindoller, a well known resident of Washington, Yolo county, and a veteran of the Mexican war, died Monday, after an illness of one week, from the rupture of a blood vessel.

California Jim, the man who drove the first six-horse stage coach from Sacramento to Marysville, over the California and Oregon stage route, upon the 18th day of August, 1850, was in town last week.

Some people seem to have the erroneous idea that the single rendering of "Queen Esther" will occupy two evenings. It will be represented entire on Tuesday evening and be repeated on Wednesday evening.

The Town Trustees have ordered that the side walk on the south side of Main street, from Third street to East street, must be completed by the first day of May, and have issued notices to property owners adjacent to that effect.

J. C. Dickson, who lives in the southern suburbs of town, is plowing the ground next to and on both sides of the railroad near Blower's Fruit Drying establishment, and about a half mile in length, upon which he intends to plant Egyptian corn.

J. W. Peek was yesterday superintending the work of laying an eight-foot extention to the Washington Hall stage, almost the entire width of the hall. This will afford plenty of room for the eighty people who take part in the Cantata of Esther.

Another supply of the Indian Blood Medicine just received at J. I. Eaton's. Also Groceries, Provisions and Notions of all kinds sold at purchasers' prices for Cash. Quick Sales and No Profit is the order of the day. Corner of Main and Third streets.

G. B. Lewis, the popular hotel keeper of Dunnigan's Station, is having his hotel dining room enlarged, the former one being too small to accommodate the amount of custom he has been receiving. Mr. Lewis believes in having things to suit everybody as well as himself.

We are told that barley has begun to head out in spots in fields near this place, but is only noticeable among summer-fallow and volunteer. The very farthest advanced winter-sown grain does not average over eight inches in height, but has a bright and healthy look.

The Library Magazine for March will be ready on the 28th—not dated in advance as is the custom—its contents being mainly from the foreign publications of same date, thus giving what is newest in the literary world. $1.00 a year, or 10 cents a number. American Book Exchange, Publishers, N. Y.

Professor W. C. Grainger, who has preached twice in Woodland lately, is now delivering a series of evening discourses at the cSchoolhouse in Cacheville. As will be seen by our correspondence from that place, the lectures are favorably received and will be continued nightly for an indefinite time. They are of course free to all, and are well attended.

A Celestial who became unruly and boisterous upon the streets of Davisville a few days ago, and was arrested by Constable Morgan and sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment in the County Jail by Justice Oneal, was brought here yesterday. Being rather a stout chap he was immediately set to cultivating blue grass with a ball and chain swung to him.

E. E. Perkins and J. P. Goodnow, who came down from Langville yesterday, say that the crops never looked better, and that much of the grain is assuming a permature growth, also that none of it has been drowned out on the north side of Cache Creek. The Cottonwood ditch, which was damaged by the late freshet, is being repaired. The roads are becoming good.

Dan Burns, County Clerk, has moved back into his office, and is getting things in ship shape again, the carpenters and painters having finished their work. The Clerks office now is much the neatest arranged offices in the Court House, and the new closets and apartments for books and documents will hereafter prove of great convenience to the Clerk and his deputies.

Yesterday we were shown three samples of wheat of the Sonora variety, grown on the farm of F. S. Freeman in Capay Valley. These three bunches illustrated the average, which according to measurement was just three feet high, and commencing to form heads. We will be pleased to receive samples of growing grain from all parts of the county, and will note the progress of growth at any time with pleasure.

We noticed in the show windows of Elston and White's drug store, two very ingenious and tastefully arranged wreaths, executed by a young lady of this place, which are to be raffled off as soon as all the chances are taken. One is constructed of the fibers of maple leaves placed upon a black satin back ground, while the other is made of different colored worsted profusely decorated with beads, and both are enclosed in gilt edged, black walnut frames, and would be ornamental to the appearance of any parlor, as well as reflecting much credit upon the manufacturer.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHETER, - - - Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T.

Winconsin.

And now comes Winconsin, another of the great Central Western States. Her Legislature is now in session. Petitions containing the names of 40,000 of her citizens, 20,000 of them voters, have been presented to the Legislature asking for the submission of a Constitutional amendment to the people, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for use in the arts and medicine. Besides these petitions memorials from the Presbyterian Synod, from the Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian Churches and ministers, and the two annual Conferences of the Methodist and Episcopal Church, representing a Church membership of over fifty thousand. The petitions and memorials were referred to a joint select Committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the Assembly. A majority of the Committee reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners. Now the most reasonable supposition to any one with a fair share of common sense would be that a measure so just and democratic in its nature, referring the matter directly to the people for their decision, would have met the unanimous approval of the Legislature. Let us see.

A majority of the Committee reported in favor of submitting the proposition, for the following reasons: Because of the right of the people to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, so declared by the highest Judicial authority of the land. Because it impoverished the people and engendered vice and crime, as shown by statistics. Because it was right to submit the matter to the people for their decision. All sound and reasonable propositions. The minority report opposed it, because it was "an attempt to legislate an idea of morality; because it would array parties and factions against each other, and questions that ought not to enter into politics; because it would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States."

Heavens! was there ever such silly twaddle presented to minds endowed with common sense before? "An attempt to legislate ideas of morality!" Can anything be more stupid? If that is carried, all laws to repress crime are of the same order, and should be repealed. "Ought not to enter politics!" Oh no; of course not! How vulgar and low flung it is to have anything in politics that will benefit the people. "In violation of the Constitution of the United States!"—a deliberate falsehood without defence or excuse, for we do not believe for one moment those men of the committee were ignorant of the fact that from the days of Taney down to the present time, the Supreme Court of the United States has held that each and every State had the right to prohibit the liquor traffic if the best interests of the people demanded it. Well, what was the result? After being discussed in the Senate, a motion to indefinitely postpone, the resolution of submission was carried by a vote of 20 to 11. "Why? Aye, there's the rub." Eleven Republicans voted for the measure; twelve against it, with all the Democrats (seven) and one Greenbacker.

The Republicans have, in the Legislature, a large majority, therefore are responsible for the legislation. The leaders of the Republican party opposed it because if carried they would lose the German vote, and the Democrats opposed it to keep the Irish vote and get the German. No politics here; not a bit of it. The leaders of the two parties want office, and the people must follow the leaders; though it drags them down to the lowest depths.

How long, oh freemen—no, slaves—will you bow your necks to the yoke of your masters—the party leaders, that they may live in ease and roll in luxury, while degradation and want are abroad in the land? But this is no time to despond. Forward, all that battle for the right! Let temperance men strike with greater might. With courage and determination we shall yet win Wisconsin. Beaten to-day, we shall win to-morrow. Push on the column.

A Terrific Storm.

The Truckee *Republican* of the 12th instant thus describes the last storm in the Sierras: Saturday night was the fiercest and stormiest ever known on the Sierra Nevadas since the completion of the railroad. The wind blew a hurricane—the snow was light and dry, and the air was so filled with the storm-driven particles it was impossible often-times to see an object ten feet distant. The wind tore branches from trees, started avalanches to rolling down the mountains, and howled and shrieked and raved like a thousand demons. It piled a drift 35 feet deep by the side of Cardwell's house at the Summit. It would find a crack or crevice in the sides of the snow-sheds, and soon the snow would be sifted in to the height of six or eight feet across the track. In places the top of the snow-sheds was bare; in places the posts and uprights groaned beneath a mass forty feet deep. The snow-plows and engines worked incessantly. Harder work never was performed by railroad men. Relief train men and the snow-plow crew had been out in the storm for four nights and three days. During all this fight with the storm the men had scarcely two consecutive hours of sleep. The blockade was crushed through on Sunday morning, and soon after the sky cleared off and the wind lulled.

BORN.

In Woodland, March 21st, to the wife of Judge E. R. Bush, a Son.

Near Madison, March 12th, 1879, to the wife of R. E. Tutt, a Son.

In Woodland, March 25th, 1879, to the wife of C. M. Casler, a Daughter.

DIED.

In Knights Landing, March 20th, of typhoid fever, John A. Edson, eldest son of Kate and Daniel Edson, aged 21 years 7 months and 28 days.

John has gone from among us; but

> "There is no such thing as death!
> In nature nothing dies;
> From each sad remnant of decay
> Some forms of life arise.
> The little leaf that falls
> All brown and sere to earth
> 'Ere long will mingle with the buds
> That give the flower its birth."

At Versailles, Kentucky, March 15th, Wm. Stevenson, Sr., father of A. M. and G. B. Stevenson, aged 96 years and 2 days.

In Woodland, March 22nd, 1879, James T. Broda, a native of Ohio, aged 56 years.

Books to the Highest Bidder.

An extensive catalogue of new, shelf-worn and second-hand books in every department of literature, offered without reserve, to the highest bidder, will be issued March 10th by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman Street, New York, and sent by mail to any one sending a three cent stamp. Bids will be received only in writing, buyers one thousand or three thousand miles away having an equal chance with those near at hand. The "American Book Exchange" is becoming famous for meeting the wants of people who care for books, and thousands will appreciate this new opportunity they give.

Scribner's Magazine

and *St. Nicholas* for April are received and welcomed as always. They are both first-class and not excelled if equalled in this country. All who read them are entertained, pleased and edified. Published by Scribner & Co. New York.

The French Government on Tuesday paid the Bank of France $65,000,000 francs, the final payment of the Millard war loan.

New Patents.

Dewey & Co.'s *Scientific Press Patent* Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific Coast inventors, for the week ending March 11th, 1879: E. Williams, S. F., improvement in construction of bridges; A. Weymouth, Livermore, Cal., car brakes; E. E. Lincoln, San Jose, Cal., axle for vehicles; D. Lubin, Sacramento, Cal., improvement in lamps; H. Richmann, S. F., improvement in dental pluggers. Trademarks—Bean, Bracey & Co., Virginia City, Nev., lubricating compound. The following were issued March 18th, 1879: L. C. Di Bert, S. F., bit stock; O. S. Carville, S. F., vehicle spring; C. C. Bitner, Spenceville, Cal., apparatus for obtaining metallic copper from its solutions; J. F. Distworth, Austin, Nev., Wagon brake. Trademarks—W. T. Coleman & Co., S. F., candles; Heynemann & Co.; S. F., clothing; Castle Bros., S. F. candles, E. DePrati, S. F., cathartic medicine.

Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum.

A compound fluid extract of Buchu, Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum, works wonders. All cases of Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, or retention of Urine, are entirely cured by the Nephreticum. Gravel, Diabetes, pain in the back, side and loin are cured when all medicines have failed. See what the Druggists of Portland and San Francisco say about Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum and English Dandelion Pills: "We have sold a large amount of Dr. Mintie's medicines; the English Dandelion Pills, also the Nephreticum, and in all cases they are highly spoken of and give entire satisfaction." John A. Childs, Druggist, Second street, Portland. C. H Woodward & Co., Druggists, corner First and Alder street, Portland. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale Druggists, Nos. 3 and 5 Front street, San Francisco, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy* before the public." All Druggists keep these medicines. For all derangements of the Liver, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Fever and Ague, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. Every family should keep the English Dandelion Pills on hand. Dr. Mintie's remedies will not "Cure all Complaints," but will, if taken according to directions, give immediate relief and perfect a cure in all troubles for which they are recommended. Sold by Elston & White, Druggists. mh20dw

Solid Merit Will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, not only relief but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1879.

The Three Wooers.

A maiden sat in her bower high,
She was very fair to see;
Her lovers came riding slowly by,
One—two—three.

The first rode up to her window there,
But he stammered and could not speak;
In fact, he did not even dare
To lift his eyes to her glowing cheek.

"Since, sir knight, you dare not speak,"
Said she, "why ride you on your way,
For others riding come to seek
What you dare not ask to-day."

The second checked his steed quite near;
"Miss, if—if you please," he said—
And he cast down his eyes in bashful fear,
"Would you—could—could you—wed I"

"No," said the maid, "ride on your way'
"What a *man* would say you dare not tell;
So, I pray you, do not longer stay,
Poor bashful youth, farewell, farewell."

The lover third was a wooer bold,
For he climbed to the fair one's side,
And while his arms the maid infold
He vows she shall be his bride.

She does not frown or say him nay,
So away with her he flies;
While the other two went on their way
The bold one won the prize.

The first had lands and gold,
A heritage vast and fair to view;
Had his love been manfully told
He could have won the maid so true.

The third had neither house nor land,
Yet she did not say to him "nay;"
For, when he kissed her lips, and clasped her hand,
He stole her heart away.

Take warning, then, ye lovers all,
That for maidens' hearts go suing;
'Tis not so much that you're great or small
As 'tis *your way of wooing*.

The Lady in the Blue Hat.

A PARISIAN COMEDY OF ERRORS.

The Marquis de V. has an income of 200,000 francs a year. Hence the sun does not rise in his apartments until 11 o'clock. His valet superintends the brushing of his master's clothes with one eye and reads the morning paper with the other. The bell of the outer door rings, and the valet, after the bell has rung two or three times, and he has heard the voice of one of his master's intimate friends outside, finally consents to go and open it.

"I have been making a racket here for twenty minutes," said the visitor, Paul de L., bounding into the room.

"Monsieur did well to knock," said Celestin, the valet, following him with a slow, dignified step. "He might have rung till the day of judgment, for my servant was brushing my master's clothes and I was reading my morning paper. It is remarkably bright and interesting this morning."

Paul explains to the valet that he has come to persuade his master to commit matrimony, but finds in Celestin a foe to his project. For Celestin is afraid that a lady at the head of the house will either dismiss him or give him something to do. So Paul asks to be shown to the apartment of his friend.

The valet knocks directly at the door of his master's bedroom.

"Who's there?"

"I, monsieur," said the valet; "I have come to announce the arrival of Monsieur Paul."

"Paul! Let him come in! Paul!" he cried, in a louder tone, "why didn't you come in? What are you putting on all that style with me for?"

"I have come to talk about matrimony," said Paul, entering.

"Matrimony! thunder!" cried Mederic, bouncing out of bed. "You go and order breakfast," he cried to the valet. "I'll need all the strength I can muster; as for you, Paul, don't lisp a word of your outlandish idea until we are fairly seated at the table."

"This looks bad,," said the viscount to himself.

"That's all right, said Celestin, the valet, casting a triumphant glance at Paul.

During breakfast Paul fairly spread himself in cracking up marriage. He proved conclusively that it stood in the first rank of civil contracts, and was altogether the most admirable of the sacraments of the church. As he listened to himself he became infatuated with his own eloquence, in fact he soared at times to almost inaccessible heights, and Mederic disputed his arguments with considerable ingenuity. After an hour or two of this sort of thing Paul exclaimed, "Let's go down to business. We ought to have begun with it. I have a cousin who is a widow. She has such blind confidence in me that she is willing to accept any one I'll pick out as a husband for her."

"I don't want her."

"She's a pearl."

"Not any for me, thank you."

"She's an angel."

"All the same to me."

"She's young and pretty."

"What of it?"

"She's rich and well-educated."

"That's none of my business."

"Sunday she'll attend morning mass at Saint Roch. She'll be at the right of the pulpit and she'll wear a blue hat with white trimmings. Go and see her."

"Not I."

"If she don't fix you at the very first glance I'll never say another word."

"You've already said too much."

"I won't stir until you promise to go there Sunday."

"Well—I'll—go—but what good will that do you?"

"You'll be charmed."

"I'd like to bet on it."

"I'd be betting on a certainty."

"What's this treasure's name?"

"I'll tell you when you've seen her—that is, if the first sight of her does the business for you."

Mederic was at the church door at the time appointed, looked in and saw nobody answering the description. But as he turned away he met in the church porch a charming woman whose hat seemed to him to be blue with white trimmings, or was it not rather white with blue trimmings? He saw blue gauze, white satin, blue tulle and white silk capriciously tangled together—was this a blue hat? One needed to be more than a man to decide the question. The lady took a seat at the left of the pulpit.

"That settles it," said Mederic. "Paul is right. She is very good looking. I'd like to know her name and where she lives."

"It seems as if that gentleman were following me," said the lady in the blue hat, as she entered a moderately pretentious house on Algiers street after the service.

Mederic learned from the porter's wife that the blue-hatted woman had been a widow three years, and her name was Arabella P—— de B., that she had lodgings on the fourth flight above the basement, which, it must be admitted, was hard to distinguish from the fifth story. Almost before he knew it he was ringing the bell of her apartments and had been admitted. As he waited he began to cast about for some pretext for waiting on her. He decided not to mention Paul's name until forced to do so. At that moment the door opened.

"Madame Arabella!" stammered Mederic, bowing.

"I am she," replied the lady, who seemed even prettier without the blue hat.

After a prolonged silence Mederic began:

"I have—come—I have come—"

"Oh, I understand," exclaimed Madame Arabella, vivaciously; "You are the professor of German, and you have come on the recommendation of my friend, Madame Delattre. I beg pardon for not having aided you a little in introducing yourself. What hour can you devote to my daughter's instruction?"

"Any hour you like," he replied, bent on keeping up the romantic adventure, even to undertaking lessons in German, of which he didn't know a single word.

"Are you free from nine to ten?"

"I am at liberty at all times—I would say, my pupils have already gone for the summer into the country," he replied, perceiving that he was talking like a fool.

"I can, then, without taking too much liberty, ask you to come any day at any hour?"

"Exactly so, madame."

"Madame Delattre has been paying you, I think, $10 for fifteen lessons. I will give twice that for thirty."

"Your kindness quite overwhelms me, madame."

"To-morrow, then, sir."

"To-morrow."

"At nine."

"Farewell, madame."

"Good day, sir."

The Marquis bowed respectfully and went out.

Arrived at home the Marquis dispatched a note to his friend Paul, telling him not to say another word about or to the lady in the blue hat without his permission.

Madame Arabella presented her little pink and white daughter, about six years old, to her "professor." Mederic kissed her forehead, made her recite the first chapter of the French grammar, and taught her a few words of the Flemish dialect, which they speak in the cities of French Flanders. These words, hard as rocks, raised the "goose flesh" on the lady in the blue hat, who assisted at her daughter's first lesson, dressed in neglige costume, which became her exquisite beauty. He discovered that she was as sweet as honey, and all who lived with her positively adored her. At a quarter to eleven she was obliged to dismiss him, which she did, as she did everything, with charming grace.

At the second lesson he discovered that she had an arm whiter than snow, and a neck delicately poised on her breast and shoulders, and she came and went in his presence as if he were not a man. He was intoxicated with pleasure, in spite of a cloud which mistook him for a teacher of languages.

At the appointed hour for the third lesson, his pupil had not returned from her bath. The "professor" was requested to wait. The lady in the blue hat was singing in the adjoining parlor, when he discovered that she had the voice of Patti, the method of Madame Carvalho and the soul of Frezzolini. Pretty soon the little girl came in, the lesson in German began and the singing stopped. Mederic was already fond of his little pupil, but just then he could have sent her away to Peru or even to China. His bad humor melted like snow before the sun the moment her mother entered the room.

At the fourth lesson the Marquis discovered that Madame Arabella was well acquainted with matters women are not in the habit of bothering their heads with. That Charles X. was not the son of Charles IX. The next lesson proved to him that she had a pretty fair tincture of geography in her education. At least she knew where the handsome crystal dishes that litter up the cupboards are made—that the manufacturing corporations at Lyons sell handsome silk dresses, and the "India Company" beautiful laces. He discovered subsequently that she had the most delicate tact, for she asked him if he would like a part of his pay in advance, since his pupils were all in the country.

"I have the money now," she hastened to add, as he forgot himself and stared at her like a lout, "and it will be more convenient for me to give 50 francs now than 100 at the end of the month."

He also perceived with great pleasure that she had a taste for his conversation. After his "lesson" was done, he sat hours together chatting with her, holding his little pupil on his knee. She knew there was such a thing as the Revue des Deux Mondes in existence. She had elegant taste in jewels, loved the pictures of the best masters, had a passionate enthusiasm for whatever was good, noble and beautiful. All these discoveries overwhelmed him with pleasure, because he had the means of gratifying her most unbounded desire.

He had reached the eighth lesson of his course, he was in the full tide of his successful effort to teach his pupil the Flemish dialect, when the housemaid handed her mistress a note which informed her that her friend had secured a German teacher for her.

"My slow-going friend," said the lady, laughing, "I am going to reply that luckily you didn't wait for her tardy letter of introduction."

"I have something to tell you, madame," feebly articulated Mederic, who very well comprehended that he must hurry up the denouement if he did not wish his comedy to be changed to melodrama. The genuine professor was liable to enter at any moment.

"Good heavens! my dear sir, what is the matter? Are you going to faint away?" cried Madame Arabella.

"Madame, I have a confession to make."

"A confession? To me?"

"Madame, I love you."

Then Mederic talked to her for an hour by the watch. He executed a thousand variations upon the same theme—"I love you." And what is surprising, his declaration was not idiotic in spite of his loving sincerely. The lady was naturally disturbed, but she was too much of a Parisian woman to show her emotion.

"If I loved you, sir," she said, raising her beautiful eyes to his, "what would become of us? I am not good at constructing high sounding phrases. I will only repeat what probably you know now. I was an orphan when I married. I had a great name and a small dowry, and my husband was very little richer than I. I endured our moderate circumstances without complaining, but he guessed the trouble and undertook to increase our means by speculations, which ended disastrously; so that when he died he owed 100,000 francs. I did not hesitate a second to give up my small fortune in order to bequeath to my daughter an unblemished name. A rich relation settled an income on me on condition of my never marrying again. Tell me, sir, can I deprive this little daughter of those luxuries which are necessities to so delicate a child? I said, and I repeat, what would become of us if I loved you, since you are dependent on teaching German for your living?"

"It is in that, Madam, that my crime looms up in gigantic proportions. I do not know a word of German."

"What! You have not even that resource?"

"No," said Mederic, smiling, "but I have an income of 200,000 francs, which perhaps will partly make up for it."

Then he confessed everything—his name, his visit to the church and his talk with his friend—except that he did not mention his friend's name, as he wished to devise a theatrical sensation for the latter's benefit. He had so submissive an air, his speech was so persuasive, that the lady of the blue hat consented to allow the extenuating circumstances in his favor. She did not even insist very strenuously upon knowing the name of the officious friend who had trumpeted her merits so loudly.

"Doubtless," she said, gayly, "it is one of my banker's friends who persists in thinking I have done a fine thing, as the world goes. We live in a time so morally disturbed that they who do their plain duty are regarded as heroes."

Mederic went home intoxicated with joy. His head was in the clouds, and he felt like stopping now and then, lest he should knock off a star or two. And yet the lady had by no means said "yes." Still less had she said "no."

The Marquis found his friend Paul at his house.

"My dear Mederic," said Paul, "I have a confession to make. When I came here three weeks ago, I swear by my hoary-headed ancestors, that I had the most disinterested desire to see you married. I had a pearl in my hand that I would have given you on the spot, but it is well to distrust your first thought, because that is only good—it is second thoughts which are best. When I found myself alone I still said: "Yes, Mederic shall be happy. I haven't a better friend in the world. But, as I was walking along, I began to reflect: 'Yes, I have a better friend now than Mederic—that friend is myself.' I returned to the beautiful widow's and begged her not to go to the Church of St. Roch, or if she couldn't possibly stay away, at least not to wear the pretty hat she wanted to wear for the first time, for good luck. She laughed, she blushed, she laughed again. Then I mustered up all my courage. I said to her, 'I love you, my cousin.' And she said, 'My cousin, I know it.' And so, my dear Mederic, I have come to invite you to the wedding. But now, take my hand, for I have betrayed friendship. One word, however, I have come, and come again several times, in hopes of meeting you. I believed you had closed your doors on me, and felt like taking offense, but finally contented myself with writing to you."

"I did not get your letter."

"I thought you were furious at not meeting the lady in the blue hat."

"I did meet her, and met her to such purpose that I am engaged to her, and now ask you to my wedding. Only it was a white and blue hat."

"I did not get your letter."

"I don't understand it," cried the two friends in chorus, with as much unison as if they had been actors at the opera comique.

"I want to own up," muttered the valet, falling on his knees before his master. "There is only one culprit here, and that's I. First, I told Monsieur the Marquis, that Monsieur the Viscount was out of town; second, I closed the door on Monsieur the Viscount. I suppressed the letters of both gentlemen. To be brief, I acted like a rascal, and what is harder to admit, like a fool. I wanted to prevent my master from marrying, and I was ass enough to put him in the way of it. If it hadn't been for my folly you two gentlemen would have met the next day after that fatal Sunday. You'd laughed a little about it at the club. Monsieur the Marquis would have retired from the affair as soon as he perceived the feelings of the Viscount toward his cousin, and there would have been an end of it."

"The rascal is right, cried Paul. "He has been the necessary obstacle which makes these things successful."

"Well," responded Mederic, "if my wife don't take a dislike to him I'll keep him."

"Monsieur the Marquis does me great honor," said the valet, "but I am bound to leave his service. I have sworn to follow the example of my ancestors, who died bachelors, every one of them, and who never would consent to go out to service with married people. I must religiously keep the promise I made to myself."

Mederic married the lady with the blue hat. Paul married his cousin. The two households are perfectly happy and there are plenty of children, too. Mederic has given up his German lessons. The little girl has an excellent teacher, but she thinks he doesn't begin to teach her as much or as well as her dear papa.

"I have been intending for several years," said the Marquis one day to his wife, "to ask an explanation; but we've always had something else to talk about when we've been alone. What kind of a hat was it you wore at St. Roch the first time I saw you? Was it blue or white?"

"Blue."

"Why?"

"Because I ordered a blue hat of my milliner. If I'd ordered a white hat she would have given me the same hat, but it would have been white."—*Selected.*

Secret kindnesses done to mankind are as beautiful as secret injuries are detestable. To be invisibly good is godlike, as to be invisibly evil is diabolical.

Treatment of Tramps in the Olden Time.

In connection with the discussion now taking place as to the proper treatment of tramps, the following extracts from Froude's "History of England" may be of interest, as showing the severe and practical way in which our ancestors grappled with this problem in the time of Henry the Eighth.

In 1531 it was enacted that if any person being whole and mighty in body and able to labor, be taken in begging at any part of this realm, or be vagrant and can give no account how he doth lawfully get his living, then it shall be lawful for the constables or subjects of every town, parish or hamlet to arrest the said vagabonds and idle persons and bring them to any justice of the peace of the same shire or liberty, who shall cause such idle person to be tied to the end of a cart naked and be beaten with whips throughout the town till his body be bloody by reason of such whipping, and the person so punished shall be enjoined upon his oath to return forthwith without delay in the next and straightway to the place where he was born, and there put himself to labor like a true man ought to do, and such person so punished shall have a letter sealed with the seal of the hundred, or wapentake, witnessing that he hath been punished according to this estatute, and containing the day and place of his punishment and the place whereunto he is limited to go and by what time he is limited to come thither, and within that time showing said letter he may lawfully beg by the way, and otherwise not, and if he do not accomplish the order to him appointed by the said letter, then to be again taken and whipped till he has his body put to labor for his living so long as he is able to do so.

And if he again offend in the same or any like offence, to be scourged two days, and the third day to be put upon the pillory and to have the right ear out off; and if they offend the third time to have like punishment with whipping and the pillory and to have the other ear out off.

It would scarcely have been expected that this act would have failed for want of severity in its penalities, yet five years later (in 1536) a statute was enacted by which the sturdy vagabond who by the earlier one was condemned on his second offence to lose his right ear was if found a third time offending with the mark upon him of his mutilation "to suffer pains and execution of death as a felon and as an enemy of the commonwealth," or in other words, for an able-bodied man to be caught begging for the third time, was held a crime deserving of death. If caught begging once being neither aged nor infirm, he was whipped at the cart's tail. If caught a second time his ear was slit or bored through with a hot iron. If caught a third time, being thereby proved to be of no use upon this earth, he suffered death as a felon. So the law of England remained for sixty years. First drawn by Henry, it continued unrepealed through the reigns of Edward and Mary, existing therefore with the deliberate approval of both of the great parties, between whom the country was divided. Reconsidered under Elizabeth, the same law was again formally passed, and it was, therefore, the expressed conviction of the English nation that it was better for a man not to live at all than to live a profitless and worthless life. The vagabond was a sore spot upon the commonwealth, to be healed by wholesome disciplines, if the gangrene was not incurable, to be cut away with the knife if the milder treatment of the cart whip failed to be of profit.

A Romance of the Sanctum.

In former days when a man entered a Boston newspaper office and manifested a disposition to wait until the editor came in, it was customary to give him a volume of Emerson wherewith to amuse himself, but Joseph Cook's Monday lectures have been substituted, and the effect is excellent. The visitor comes in, happy and smiling; he knows all about the Bogardus kicker, and Max Adeler's chair that shuts a man up like a jack-knife, and Burdette's movable floor that slides a man out of the editorial room, and he is not to be imposed upon by any of these things. He picks up a chair, sets it down near that of an assistant scribbler, cutter and paster, and shouts, "Editor isn't in, is he?" "No," says the victim, smiling with the sweetness that comes of long practice. "He won't be in for three hours. Wouldn't you like something to read until he comes?" and, handing out the *Advertiser*, the assistant goes to work again. The visitor begins on the Monday lecture immediately, beguiled by the biggest words that the *Advertiser's* conscience allows it to use. At the end of five minutes he gasps, "Great man, this Cook!" In ten, he whispers, "Immense man!" In fifteen he looks up and inquires, "Say, do you talk like this all the time in Boston?" "We can," says the assistant, briefly. "Well, well," murmurs the visitor, and glides away, forgetting his errand and lost to use and name and fame in what Mr. Cook would call the tortuous enswathment and engirdling environment of the efflorescent possibilities of polysyllables.—*Danbury News.*

HINTS FOR COOKING MEATS.—In roasting meat have the pan hot when you put the meat in. If it is beef, put it in the hot pan and let it stand a half moment and then turn it over, thus searing both sides and preventing the juices from running so quickly. Do not put the salt and pepper on the meat, but put it in the pan with the water and then baste the meat every three or four minutes. You will find the meat will be thoroughly seasoned and will be much more juicy and tender, than by the old way of rubbing the salt on the meat; putting the salt direct on the meat draws the juice out and toughens it. Roast fowls in the same way; also, fish: not putting any butter or grease on them until almost done; then rub a little butter over them to give them a nice crisp outside. Those who will use this way of roasting meats, fowl and fish, using no grease or fat, but skimming it all off, will like it much better than the old way of using so much grease.

To clean smoky marble, brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface. Grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.

Tinned ware which speedily loses its brightness should be distrusted. It usually contains lead, which is dissolved by very feeble acids, and is very poisonous. Iodide of potassium is the antidote.

Ill-Bred Americans.

There is a line of Horace which says to his reader, "Have a care of whom you talk, to whom, and what, and where." A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* illustrates the force of this advice by describing a scene he saw in a Parisian restaurant, in which two ill-bred Americans acted a discreditable part:

I was seated opposite two ladies, apparently mother and daughter, who conversed together in French quite fluently, but some English sentences which they occasionally used gave me reason to think that they were English people, which proved to be the case.

Shortly after I seated myself, in came two young Americans, acquaintances of mine. They had hardly begun eating their potage, when one of them, hearing the ladies talking in French, at once assumed that they did not understand English, and turned to his companion and said, loudly enough for all of us to hear every word,—

"I say, Tom, that aint a bad-looking girl next to you. You take the old woman and I'll take the daughter. The old woman is most too fast to suit me."

I happened just then to glance across at the young lady, and she looked me in the eye with a very mirthful expression, which was soon turned into embarrassment, when the young American proceeded to say,—

"No, this young gal aint bad-looking, and see what a pretty little mouth she has. If you understand German, just *sprechen sie Deutcher* with her. I think she looks as if she could talk German a bit."

Then seeing that the lady began to change color, he added,—

"By Jove! I believe she 'tumbles to it!" I shouldn't wonder if she understood English."

Seeing me smile, the other young man at once realized the situation, and with a *sang-froid* which I envied him the possession of, turned to the ladies and said,—

"Excuse us, ladies, we didn't suppose that you understood English. You know mistakes will occur in the best regulated families."

For unadulterated "impudence," I think those two young fellows carried off the palm, for they were not at all disconcerted by the awkward contretemps, while the ladies did not recover their equanimity and soon left the restaurant.

Rules for Home Education.

The following rules are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and placed in a conspicuous place in every household:

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.

3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you say.

4. If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they vex you, or make you lose your self-command.

7. If they give way to petulance or illtemper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion arises is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow of tale bearing.

14. Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence of any angry and resentful spirit.—*Home Illustrated.*

Was Fermented Wine Used by the Saviour.

Among the resolutions passed at the Woman's Temperance Union recently held in Baltimore, was one calling upon the churches to use none but unfermented wines at the sacrament of the Lord's supper, assigning as a reason that "fermented wine was not used by the Saviour on the occasion of instituting the last supper." The fermentation of grape juice consists in the conversion of the sugar into alcohol, carbonic acid gas being given off in the process. The chemical constituents of starch, sugar and alcohol are identical, but they are arranged in different proportions. When the Saviour was eating and drinking at the great feast in the house of Levi, as described in the fifth chapter of Luke, and the Scribes and Pharisees assailed Him for drinking with publicans and sinners. He answered with the parable of the wine in the bottles. The description of the new wine bursting the bottles would certainly appear to describe the results of vinous fermentation, and the expression for a preference for the old wine would also seem to point to complete fermentation in the wine of which the Saviour partook. The duty of temperance rests upon grounds altogether independent of the fact whether or not the wines used by the Saviour were fermented or were grape juice preserved from fermentation by boiling or some other process, and so, probably, the convention would not have based their demand upon the assumption made, except that they had carefully ascertained the truth of the statement.—*Baltimore American.*

MINCE PIE.—Get a young beef's head (head is better than any other part); remove the brains and soak the remainder in a tub of water over night; in the morning remove the bones and wash the meat in two or three waters; boil in salt and water and chop very fine. To every pound of meat put the following: One pound suet, one pound chopped apples, one pound sugar, one-half pound raisins, one-half pound currants, one desert spoonful each of mace, cloves, cinnamon and allspice, one-half teaspoonful black pepper, one-half cup coffee. Mix and moisten well with good white wine vinegar.

To prevent cistern water from becoming offensive and impure, have the supply pipe run nearly to the bottom of the well, where the supply of purest water is always to be obtained.

Death is but the portal of an endless day.

Met His Match.

The anecdote is told of Curran—John Philpot—one of the most powerful and persuasive orators Ireland ever produced. Perhaps no man, before his time, nor since, combined so many seemingly contradictory traits and foibles in his character. On occasion he could be as mild, and gentle, and persuasive as the morning's sun when it looks upon the dew; he could flood the cheek with tears, or chill the soul with horror; in his intercourse with his fellows he could be all that was kind and gentlemanly, or he could be the reverse. In one position, however—that of cross-questioning witnesses—he was cruel and unjust beyond forbearance, often descending to downright bullying and insolence. On a certain occasion, where an Irish nobleman was on trial for maltreating an aged priest, Mr. St. Ledger was a witness for the defence, and Curran so abused him in cross-examination that St. Ledger challenged him, and forced him to fight when he disarmed and spared him.

But Curran once met his match in a pert, jolly, keen-eyed son of the sod, who acted as hostler at a large stable, and who was up as witness in a case of a dispute in the matter of a horse-trade. Curran much desired to break down the credibility of this witness, and thought to do it by making the man contradict himself—by tangling him up in a net work of adroitly framed questions—but all to no avail. The hostler was a companion to Sam Weller. His good common sense, and his equanimity and good nature were not to be overturned. By and by Curran in towering wrath, belched forth, as not another counsel would have dared to do in the presence of the court:

"Sirrah, you are incorrigible! The truth is not to be got from you, for it is not in you. I see the villian in your face!"

"I'faith, yer honor," said the witness, with the utmost simplicity of truth and honesty, "my face must be moity clane and shinin' indade, *if it can reflect like that!*

For once in his life the great barrister was floored by a simple witness. He could not recover from that repartee, and the case went against him.

Laughable Contretemps on the First Night of Kate Claxton's New Play.

The heroine had married an army officer, who, going to the war immediately after the ceremony, has been reported killed. Supposing herself a widow, she has married secretly again. Her baby by the second husband (it is of Monday night's performances that I am writing) was brought for her to see. The yearning mother, acted by the stately and beautiful Alice Dunning Lingard, caught up the baby and hugged it emotionally. The baby wrinkled its pudgey little face. It was a boy, according to the play, but Mrs. Lingard, forgetful of the dilemma, exclaimed, "Oh! *she's* going to cry." This made the audience laugh, and all the gravity of the scene was destroyed. The author intended that the first husband, not dead after all, should enter at that instant, gaze in wonder and suspicion at his wife and the baby as the former faints, and exclaim—

"Why does my wife swoon?"

The husband was Frederick Robinson, an excellent actor, besides being a teacher of dramatic aspirants. He strode into the apartment and nearly lifted himself off his feet with a tragic start at the sight. Mrs. Lingard dropped the crying baby and tumbled gracefully down on her back. Then Robinson did not say, "Why does my wife swoon?" but, by a transposition of parts of the two important words in the sentence, roared out—

"Why does my woof swine?"

There was an instant of wondering silence on the part of the audience. "Woof swine—what did that mean?" The blunder was quickly understood, however and the declaration by the wife's sister that the baby was hers, was lost in a great roar of laughter, instead of bringing down the curtain on a thrilling tableau.—*New York Letter to the Boston Herald.*

Hard Puns on Pictures.

"Seth, we ought to have some pictures for the wall," said Mrs Spicer.

The party addressed, who was enjoying a cigar behind the evening paper, sent up a thin column of smoke as a signal of distress, and responded, "Why, we have got some, Susan; there is Washington crossing the Delaware; portrait of Daniel Webster; Franklin at the Court of France,"—

"Yes," said Mrs. S., jabbing the needle into a purple dog in her worsted work, "I know the title of all these old duds by heart, but I mean something nice in oil."

"Try a sardine," murmured Spicer.

"I suppose you think that is funny—besides you *know* I detest sardines—you know what I mean; some oil paintings, some landscapes and a *genre* picture—"

"Who is John Bee?" asked Spicer, reaching for the ash tray.

"How provoking you are, Seth; a *genre* picture is a picture with—er—er—figures."

"Sort of a multiplication table."

"Don't be silly, Seth, then we might have a marine for the hall."

"From the navy yard?"

"No, stupid; a marine picture, or a coast scene."

"Ah! yes; I see, boys seen sliding down hill."

"And a picture of still life—No, I don't mean a whisky still; one is enough in the house, though you are far from still if you get a thimble full,—and a flower-piece for the dining-room."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

KEEPING MEAT FRESH.—The system of protecting animal substance by securing the coagulation of their albumen and the exclusion of air is attracting in England just now, according to the *London Country Gentleman*, a good deal of attention. The process, known as the Japanese method, consists in placing raw flesh in porcelain vessels and pouring on it boiling water, whereby the albumen on the surface is quickly coagulated and forms a protection against the further action of the water. Oil is then poured on the surface of the water so as to prevent the access of air and consequent putrefaction of the meat. The journal alluded to, commenting on this method, says that it is undoubtedly preferable to that practiced in the process of preserving tinned meats, which appears to consist in boiling them for such a length of time that almost all their flavor is destroyed, and the ultimate result is a mass of tasteless shreds of muscular fibre.

Is crooked whisky awry?

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SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The Oakland Ferry boat, *Oakland*, after thorough repairs, is on the ferry route again.

Telephones have been placed in the Industrial School, House of Correction and Almshouse.

It is reported that San Francisco is to be favored, or inflicted (which?) with a pedestrienne.

Since the long continued rains San Francisco has been enjoying most delightful weather.

The Articles of Incorporation for a mining company in Arizona, with capital stock of $10,000,000 have been filed.

A "Boys' and Girls' Cigar Factory" has filed articles of incorporation. It proposes to employ one hundred boys and girls.

Forty-seven lots in all were disposed of at the Real Estate Associates' sale the other day, and the total amount realized was $107,000.

There is a proposition before the Board of Supervisors to shut out from every kind of municipal work all brick made on works where Chinese are employed.

The Grocers' Protective Union have urged the License Collector and the Police Commissioners to enforce the law against retailing liquors without license.

The Passion Play is not given any more at the Opera House. It stopped, not for want of audiences, but for want of a suitable actor to personify the most important character.

Early one morning last week two police officers found lying on the side-walk on Pacific street a newly-born babe wrapped up in white clothes. It was carried to the Foundling Hospital on Mission street.

The following open letter appeared in some of the daily papers: Will you please sign the ordinance prohibiting the so-called Passion Play, passed on Monday night, and oblige

MANY OUTRAGED CHRISTIAN VOTERS?

Monday, Captain Carroll, of the steamship *Great Republic*, issued an order to the officers and employees to give no further washing or work to Chinamen, under pain of dismissal. The ship's washing amounts to over $200 per month.

One of the daily papers had the following one day last week: The performance of the female minstrels at the Standard Theatre, in this city, are of such a character that we are compelled to exclude the advertisement of the theatre from our columns and caution all respectable pesons from attending. For obscenity it surpasses any performance we have ever witnessed, and the police authorities of the city should see that it is stopped.

The Police Commissioners have issued 1,800 permits for bar licenses, but of these 1,800 only 1,450 have been presented to the License Collector for the required license. There are some 2,300 liquor dealers in this city, of which number 500 have not even applied for permits. The License Collector has already commenced action against a number of these delinquents, and will continue until they either obtain their licenses or are closed up.

One Sunday evening, not long since, a gang of hoodlums went into a goocery st re on Converse street and attempted to compel the keeper, a woman, to furnish them with liquors and cigars without pay. She ordered them away; but as they refused to go she took a revolver and fired five shots into the crowd. They fled. An officer, hearing the firing, ran to the grocery. Thinking him one of the gang, s/e fired a shot at him.

The ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors on the 3d inst., to prohibit "Passion" plays or any performances representing the life and death of Jesus Christ, has become a law, as ten days have expired since it was placed in the hands of the Mayor, who neither signed or vetoed it. The Mayor has stated that should the "Passion" play be revived, and the Board of Supervisors think his signature to the ordinance desirable, he will sign it.

The Workingmen's Library and reading rooms are in a truly flourishing condition. The library now contains over one thousand volumes, and the reading rooms are so well patronized that the trustees feel greatly in need of a larger room. The manage now propose to give a ten-cent entertainment every Sunday evening, to consist of a lecture, to be followed by selected songs, recitations, etc. The proceeds to go to the library fund.—*S. F. Post.*

The members of the Madame Rentz's Female Minstrel Troupe, performing at the Standard Theatre, together with the Proprietor and Manager, were formally arrested one night last week by a police officer on a warrant charging them with a misdemeanor. They were held to bail; after which the performance was proceeded with. This is the troupe whose performances are regarded so obscene by some of the papers that they will not advertise them.

One day last week there was only one marriage license issued, although it is said that an individual called during the forenoon for the purpose of obtaining a license, but owing to excessive indulgence in liquid lightning he was unable to remember the name of his future bride, and left in quest of the same, greatly disgusted with his lack of memory, and wondering how he could have forgoiten it, as he had seen the fair one on the previous evening.

The Western Electric Light Company have discovered another use for electricity, namely, the running of elevator. By this agency the Company's elevator, with over two tons of coal on it, was lifted with ease. It is now asserted that any elevator in the city can be run by placing a Gramme or Siemen's machine on the premises, supplied with electricity from the Company's works, thereby doing away with the cumbrous hydraulic works now in use, besides the expenses of engines, etc.

In a short time a new method of preventing the smuggling of opium, consisting of placing a stamp upon each package of the drug imported, as is now done with imported cigars, will be inaugurated by the Custom officers at this port. The stamps are in process of preparation, and merchants having opium on hand will soon be enabled to obtain them from Collector Shannon. It is represented that the Chinese merchants are in favor of the project, believing it will prevent smuggling.

Mrs. Clara S. Foltz appeared recently in the Nineteenth District Court to make a motion in a divorce suit. But the judge wouldn't let her make any motion until she was admitted to practice in the court, and pointed out the fact that her admission to practice before another district court did not entitle her to practice before his court. An attorney moved her admission, whereupon a committee was appointed to examine into the applicant's qualifications. They retired to the judge's chamber, put the usual interrogatories and recommended her admission, which the court then granted.

The spring meeting of the California Rifle Association is advertised to take place at San Bruno on Sunday, April 27th. The competitive matches will be five. The prizes are cups and medals. The participants are of the State and national military, and also of the officers of the U. S. Navy. The First Regiment of the National Guard have opposed having them on the Sabbath day, but the majority have decided against them. For the three past years, when the exercises were on secular days of the week, this regiment has won the prize, and might now do so again, but as the exercises are to be on the Sabbath, they refuse to compete for either cup or medal.

The Bank Commissioner has nearly completed a work of much labor and care in the shape of a statement showing the financial standing of the banks of California compared with others throughout the world. By it it is shown that our banks are in a better condition financially than any others in the world. The proportion of the bank's private capital to the deposits employed is much greater, and the security consequently given depositors so much better. Even the Bank of England, that power in the monetary world, employs more of its creditors' money in proportion to its own than do many of our city banks. No other bank existing can make such a showing as the Nevada Bank, for instance, as well as others.

The following is the amount of business transacted by the Central Pacific Railroad Company between San Francisco and Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley for 1878: Single trip tickets, 2,272,696, which amounted to $344,737 05; round trip tickets, 838,522, amounting to $111,164 85; number of commutation tickets, 42,856, amounting to $128 572 00. Making equal in total to 5,681,978 passengers carried, and the sum total realized, $584 472 00. The following footings are given of the business done by this ferry since 1872: The number of passengers carried in 1873 was 2,655,671, netting $306,235 15; in 1874, 3,192,904 persons were carried netting $348,448 85; in 1875, single trip passages, 4,028,310, $437,206 20; in 1876 the single trips were 4,909,460, earnings, $524,311 75; in 1877 the single trips were equal to 5,570,555, earnings, $585,251 70. This exhibits an decrease since 1877 of the number of single trips, and of earnings, $777 90. This, however, is easily accounted for, as the narrow-guage railroad began in July to make regular trips to Alameda with their fine steamers, which took a great many people to Alameda who would otherwise have gone via Oakland.

NEWS SUMMARY.

John W. Young has just taken his fifth wife at Salt Lake.

All Russian troops in Roumania have been ordered home.

Major-General Thomas W. Sherman, of Newport, R. I., is dead.

President Grevy has signed a decree pardoning 151 Communists.

Heavy and long continued snow storms have prevailed at St. Louis and Louisville.

The French Government has chartered a steamer to fetch 600 amnestied Communists from New Caledonia.

At last accounts General Grant and party were at Calcutta, India, and guests of the Viceroy, at the Government House.

The Indiana State Prohibition Convention, to nominate a full state ticket, has been called to meet at Indianapolis in May.

At last advices the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's track, was laid eight hundred and thirty miles east from San Francisco.

Captain Boynton, in his swimming progress from Pittsburg to New Orleans, last week had reached Cincinnati. He had some narrow escapes.

One day last week the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington purchased two hundred thousand ounces of silver for delivery at San Francisco.

The California Associated Pioneers of New York city are discussing the project of establishing permanent headquarters there with a hall for the exhibition of Pacific Coast products.

Congressman-elect Murch will introduce a joint resolution at the special session, declaring eight hours a legal day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the government.

Gladstone was not invited to the Duke of Connaught's wedding. This omission excited much comment in political circles, as Lords Granville and Starlington received invitations.

At last accounts it was uncertain whether Wade Hampton will attend the extra session of Congress or not, he not being well enough, in the opinion of his physicians, to stand the fatigues of a long journey.

At their last meeting about thirty old Californians were present. A resolution was offered expressive of sympathy with Pacific coasters on the Chinese question, and was favorably discussed but no action taken.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: A private letter from a high Indian official states that the people are dying of famine like flies, and, at the present rate of mortality, the province will be depopulated by the end of the year.

A most liberal bequest is reported at Norwich, Conn. By the will of the late Deacon Asa Otis, the American Board of Foreign Missions was made the residuary legatee. Bequests of nearly $750,000 are made—$500,000 going to foreign missions.

In the British House of Commons the motion of Sir Wilfred Lawson, declaring that the inhabitants of various localities should have the means of restraining, by some efficient system of local option, the issue of of liquor licenses, were rejected—252 to 164

Archbishop Purcell has received from Cardinal McCloskey assurances of assistance from all Catholic congregations in the country. The matter will be brought before the Bishops of the country immediately. Plans will be promulgated after Easter and be presented to the different congregations through the priests.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Bismarck has proposed to give Alsace and Lorraine a special Cabinet, and make the vote of the Provincial Assembly decisive instead of merely consultative. The Government Tobacco bill proposes a duty of seventy marks on foreign, and an excise tax of fifty marks on native, tobacco.

Williams, United States Consul at Sydney, Australia, informs the Department of State at Washington, that the scope and plan of the international exposition to be held there has been greatly enlarged. The opening has been postponed to the first week in September, 1879. The United States has been allowed 40,000 square feet of space.

Colored emigrants from the South continue to come North. A late dispatch from St. Louis says: The steamer *Grand Tower* arrived here with about five hundred more plantation negroes from the South. Many of them seemed to be in comfortable circumstances, as about one-third of them immediately boarded the steamer *Fanny Lewis*, bound for Kansas City, and a like number will go forward to Kansas City by railroad.

Another royal wedding has occurred Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, has been married to Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, of Prussia. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and others. Many royal personages were present, together with 150 Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers and other nobilities. Multitudes of presents, worth many thousand pounds, were given to the young couple.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: Chin Lan Pin is now preparing to visit Spain, to establish a legation at Madrid, and will probably go with a large suite in about a fortnight. This is according to the original programme when he left China. He would not have remained here so long as he has, but for the agitation of the Chinese question and the uncertain attitude of this Government. The veto now enables him to carry out the instructions of his Government. After establishing the legation at Madrid, Chin Lan Pin goes to Peru for the same purpose. He then returns to Washington, and from there will exercise supervision over all legations established by him. Yung Wing, his assistant, will act in his absence.

General Frank Morey, former member of Congress from Louisiana, reports that the colored people are leaving the State in large numbers, and seeking that protection for life and property in other localities which is denied them in Louisiana. The exodus has fairly begun, and is creating great alarm among the planters and land-holders of the localities mentioned. Colored people are selling off everything they own, and steamboat landings on the Mississippi are constantly crowded with those fleeing from Democratic hatred and persecution. Morey believes the depopulation of parishes named through the migration of colored laborers, will speedily produce poverty and beggary throughout that section of Louisiana.

Unparalleled floods have occurred in Hungary. The river Theiss, which flows through the city of Szegedin, rose so high as to break the dykes which protected it and submerged almost the entire city. One hundred square miles were under water. Sixty thousand persons were made homeless. Many hundred must have perished. A dispatch from Pesth says: The Government Commissioner at Szegedin reports that he was rowed through the submerged streets, and found three-quarters of the town in ruins. He thinks if the water remains a few days longer, scarcely 200 houses will be left standing. The Burgomaster estimates that several thousand persons have been drowned. He attributes the disaster to the indolence of the inhabitants, and to the fact that Government Commissioners concentrated all their efforts on strengthening dams and not on preparing for saving life. Despatches to London say that thousands of people are starving. Subscriptions for relief have been opened.

At New York the 20th anniversary of the completion of the Atlantic Cable was observed with appropriate exercises. It was called the silver wedding of Europe and America. About 1000 guests accepted the invitation of Cyrus W. Field and attended the celebration. His own house was thronged with prominent persons from all parts of the country. During his remarks Mr. Field said: "To-day there are over seventy thousand miles of cable crossing seas and oceans; and if it were not enough to have messages sent with the speed of lightning, they must be sent in opposite directions at the same moment. I have just received a telegram from Valentia, Ireland, which reads, 'This anniversary witnesses the duplex working across the Atlantic as an accomplished fact,' by which the capacity of our ocean cables are doubled. One thing only remains, which I still hope to be spared to see and take part —the laying of a cable from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, for which I have received this very day a concession from King Kalakaua, by his minister, who is here tonight; and from thence to Japan, by which the island groups of the Pacific may be brought into communication with the continents on either side—Asia and America—thus completing the circuit of the globe."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—The export movement for the week is large, including a cargo of 15,000 barrels for Liverpool. This month will stand among the large ones in the way of export. Receipts are liberal, stocks ample, the local inquiry inactive, and the market easy.

We quote, Superfine common, $4 00@$4 12½; Superfine, $4 25@$4 37½; extra superfine, $4 50@$4 62½; choice and extra choice, $5 12½@$5 37½; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@$5 12½.

WHEAT—There have been three or four clearances for the week and seven for the month to date. The outward movement for March will probably be about equal to that for the previous months. At this rate for the three between now and July, we shall ship all our surplus. The movement to tide water is larger, offerings are more liberal, sellers generally meeting buyers' views at current prices. Freights threaten to interpose an obstable. Iron ships refuse 47½s to Liverpool, and wooden ask 50s to Cork. The supply of tonnage is light.

We quote superfine, $1 50@$1 55; fair to choice milling, $1 60@$1 70; shipping, $1 60@$1 67½.

BARLEY—Exports by sea since July 1st aggregate about 375,000 centals. Overland shipments to March 1st are as follows: San Francisco 43,983; Stockton 42,710; San Jose 126,875; Sacramento 4,007 centals. Heavy stocks and very low prices are forcing an outlet in one direction or another, so that we may be able to get rid of our surplus, and even if we make nothing by it, this is better than carrying over, as the next crop will be large. Small lots of Brewing are reported sold at $1.00@1.07½; choice is firmly held as quoted. Feed is slow of sale even at ruling rates, 70c is the extreme and that hard to get.

We quote feed, 70c @ 75c (all gold); brewing, $1 00@$1 15; chevalier, $1 10 @$1 70.

CORN—There is little movement, and few sales are made. The market is quiet but quite firm.

We quote yellow, 95c@1 02½; white, 95c@$1 00.

OATS—The market has been very dull, and sales impossible except at concessions. Poor Feed has sold at $1.00@1.02½, fair at $1.10@1.12½, and good at $1.20@1.25, mostly in jobbing lots. Choice is generally held at $1.30 @1.35. Milling is not plentiful, and Surprise might be sold at $1.45.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 25@$1 30; common to good feed, $1 00@$1 20.

RYE—The demand is very light. Buyers and sellers disagree as to values, and no business is done. The last sale of coast was at $1.05, and choice Stockton at $1.20.

BUCKWHEAT—There is none coming in, and no sales reported. For all grades we quote 1 20@$1 50.

MILLSTUFFS—We note a further decline all round.

Bran, per ton	12 00@13 00
Middlings, per ton	17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	21 00@22 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	18 00@21 00

HOPS—No business is done and prices are nominal.

We quote California 5@8c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@6c.

WOOL—Reports of the coming clip are encouraging, both as to quantity and quality. Shearing is progressing in Southern counties, and will soon begin in the North. We shall see the warehouses filling about the end of the month and on through April. The year's clip, it is said, will be burry and dirty in some regions. The Eastern markets have relapsed into a dull and despondent state. No wools there could be sold at cost. Some mills are stopping. The bright promise of a month or two ago seems to be fading away. The first lots in here will be in demand, and probably last year's experience will be repeated. He who sells first may sell best.

We quote: Northern, Fall, 10@17½; Southern, Fall, 8@13c; northern, choice, 21@22c; northern, fair to good, 19@20c; southern, fair to good, 14@18c; Eastern Oregon, 18c; Valley 20@22.

BUTTER—Receipts for the week aggregate 200,000 lbs. Stocks tend to accumulate even at lower prices. Commission merchants are helping the dairy men out by free packing.

CHEESE—Receipts for the week are only moderate. New is in fair demand at 11½c for choice. Stocks are light. Old is in ample supply as there is very little demand. Poor is salable only at very low prices; the best of it is slow at 10c.

EGGS—Receipts from all quarters average about 20,000 doz. per day. Most of these are our own product. The demand is active, but hardly sufficient to keep stocks from accumulating. Prices have gone lower and the market is weak, tending to another decline.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 20@21c; common to good roll, 15@19:; Cheese, California, 10@12½c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ₱ lb; California Eggs, 19@20c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Supplies though light exceed the demand. The market is dull at very low prices.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ₱ ton $1z 00@$13 00; wheat, fair to medium, $10 00@$11 00; oats, wild, ₱ ton, $8 50@$12 50; barley, choice, $12 50@$14 00; barley, ₱ ton, $9 00@$10 50; stock, $6 00@$7 00; straw, ₱ bale, 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—We note some little improvement in the demand, but hardly any quotable change in prices. Some who bought at the lowest point of the decline are willing sellers at cost or the least fraction more. As these stocks are almost exhausted, we may look for a rise almost immediately. Quotations are below the parity of Eastern shipping points. Arrivals for the week are small.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 10@12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8½c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₱ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₱ bbl; hf bbl, $4.50@$6 00; Pork ₱ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH.—Salmon—There is considerable activity in the market for future delivery. We hear of about 100,000 cases sold at $1.15, sixty days, export at buyers' option. With commissions paid this leaves about $1.07½ to the canner. These were best brands; for good brands $1.10 is about the best offer to be got. There is a ship chartered to arrive in the Columbia some time in May to load. Spot is very dull, and of all kinds there is perhaps 40,000 cases in this city, and 60,000 cases in Liverpool; Australia is overstocked.

We quote, $1 10@$1 12½ for 1-lb tins; bbl, $11; hf bbl, $6 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00 @$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—The market is quiet unchanged.

Lima, ₱ 100 lbs, $4 25@$4 50; Red, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 40@$1 50; Pink, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 40@$1 50; Bayos, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 62½@$2 00; Small, white, ₱ 100 lbs, $2 75@$3 00; Dried Peas, sweet, —@—; Dried Peas, Blackeye, $1 00@$1 50; Dried Peas, small white, $1 00 @$1 50; Dried Peas, field pea, $1 00@$1 50.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Wool bags are very active and Grain bags quite so. Both are firm.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 9c; Hand-sewed, 22x36, 9c; Gunnies, as to weight, 13½c; Oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15c; Wool sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool sacks, light, 47½@50c; Flour bags, ¼-sacks, 5@6c; Flour bags, ⅛-sacks, 9@10c.

POULTRY—The market ruled firm early in the week and weak at the close.

We quote: Turkeys, dressed, 15@18; turkeys, alive, ₱ lb 15@18c; Hens, ₱ doz, $7 00@$8 00; Roosters, ₱ doz, $7 00@$7 50; Broilers, small and large, ₱ doz, $5 00@$5 50; Ducks, small and large, ₱ doz, $7 00 @$9 00; Geese, ₱ pair, $2 50@$3 50.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied and easy. Onions, again scarce and dearer.

We quote: Choice, $1 00@$1 05; Good, 90@95; Fair, 70@ 80c; Poor, 50@60c; Onions, $8 50: Sweet, $1 00@$1 25.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—The market is steady at previous prices.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 6½@7c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 4½@5c: beef, third quality, ₱ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₱ lb 3½@5; hogs, first quality, gross, ₱ lb 3¾@4c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₱ lb, 3¾@3¾c, hogs, dressed, ₱ lb, 5¼@5½c; hogs, dressed, 2d quality, 5c; veal, small, ₱ lb, 7@8c; veal, large, ₱ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ₱ lb, 10@12c.

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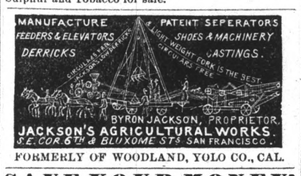

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Call and see them. Factory and Warerooms,
12 TYLER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES!

4-Ton Scales $60; Former Price $160.
Call on or Address
BAKER & HAMILTON, San Francisco.

HERRMANN THE HATTER.
336 KEARNY ST
& 910 MARKET ST. S.F.
Send for Spring style Catalogue.

N. CURRY & BRO.
113 Sansome Street, San Francisco.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
Sharps Rifle Co., of Bridgeport, Conn.
FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ARIZONA, NEVADA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND IDAHO.
Also, Agent for W. W. GREENER'S Celebrated Wedgefast, Chokebore Breech-loading DOUBLE GUNS; and all kinds of GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS made by the Leading Manufacturers of England and America. AMMUNITION of all kinds, in quantities to suit.

WEEKLY EXAMINER.
The WEEKLY EXAMINER is sent in single wrappers by express or mail, pre-paid, at $4 per year, Clubs of five, $3.50 each; Clubs of ten $3.00 each; Clubs of 20 and upwards, $2.50 each. The names of subscribers are printed so as to prevent any delay in postoffice. DAILY EXAMINER $10 per year. The WEEKLY is a large quarto, containing 56 columns of choice reading matter. No advertisements of an improper character are admitted. The aim of its proprietors is to make it a welcome visitor to the family circle and to give the most reliable market reports. During the past thirteen years the merchant, farmer, miner and mechanic have given the DAILY EXAMINER, and the WEEKLY EXAMINER hearty support and our friends may rest assured of our best efforts to secure honest administration in the State and Federal Governments.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. WM. S. MOSS & CO.

THE PILGRIM TONIC.
It is a strong tonic. It excites the appetite, it makes digestion quick and easy. It is a generous preparation, strengthening the blood and accelerating nutrition. It is suitable alike for infirm women and weakly children. To those who suffer from the disorder of the Stomach, of the Liver, and of the Bowels, we recommend its regular and persistent use.
McMILLAN & KESTER, Sole Agents.
714 Front St., San Francisco.

Kelley's Patent Combination Netting
For Unloading and Stacking Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. Rolling the load instead of lifting it and using the stack itself for the derick; will unload and stack in one-third of the time consumed by any derick, and much better. Compare our machines to others in cost, portability, etc. Weight of Machine complete, 60 lbs.

ALSO FOR
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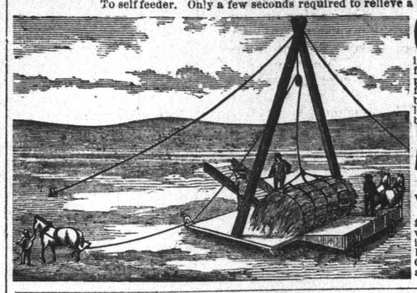
To self feeder. Only a few seconds required to relieve a wagon of its load.


CAUTION We have our rights protected by a Patent. All infringers will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. To any person giving us information of infringements a liberal reward will be paid. In ordering nets, state length and width of wagon rack or bed. Price $50 to $100.

AGENTS WANTED.
To whom a liberal commission will be paid.
Send for circulars containing full description and testimonials of well known farmers. For further information apply to or address Frank A. Kelley & Co., room 1, 628 Commercial St., (bet. Montgomery and Kearny), San Francisco.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER.
ECONOMICAL. DURABLE.
"RELIABLE,"
ALWAYS READY
FOR USE
MIXED PAINTS.
MANUFACTURED BY
MARCUS BROS. & CO. Glues, Dye Stuffs and Painters' Supplies. 421 and 423 Sacramento St., San Francisco. Send for Circular.

HARNESS!
And Saddlery Goods Wholesale and Retail.

Double Ranch Harness, $15 to $45 per set; double Buggy Harness, $30 to $150 per set; Single Buggy Harness, $12.50 to $75 per set; Side Saddles, $8 to $50 each; Buggy whips, $1.50 to $36 per doz.; California Buck lashes 10 ft. $14 to $24 per doz.; two horse lashes 6 ft., $2 to $7 per doz: Copper rivets, 35c. p r lb.; harness oil, $1.10 per gal. (best); Harness leather, good quality, 28c. to 34c. per lb.; Curry Combs, $1 to $4 per doz.; Hame Straps, $2 per doz.; Snake whips, $8 to $30 per doz.; Sweat Collars, $8 to $12 per doz.; Riding Bridles, $30.50 to $21 per doz.; Stitches, $4.50 to $18 per doz.; Collars, $15 to $30 per doz.; California hand forged Bits and Spurs.
My heavy saddles for stock herding on the best **hard wood trees**, cannot be excelled for price and quality. Orders by express promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. DAV

The Yolo Democrat.

Thursday, March 27th, 1879.

McSHY.

[*Written for the Democrat.*]

BY J. W. P.

McShy, with many a promise and sigh,
Went upon his regular spree
And 'twas pitiful to see
Him trying to brace
And control his face,
Make sober winks
And blinks,
Maintain his usual dignity
And grace,
And keep his hat
In its place.
But McShy very soon got high
And happy and rich,
And feared not witch,
Nor devil, nor ghost;
But with bluster and boast
(While supporting a post)
"I'm himself
Was a host"
And the wheel-horse
Of the "Coast."

Now McShy was getting dry,
And thought he'd "press his luck"
And "chuck."
So he let the post fall
And the stones in the street
Began to slip from his feet,
He could neither walk
Nor crawl,
But rolled
Like a ball
'Til the gutter stood as straight
As a wall
And struck him all aback
Like a ship
In a squall.

As McShy contined to try
To get out of the way of the gutter,
A shutter
Slamed him on the head.
And the sidewalk, somehow,
Got into the row,
And hit him a jolt
Like a kick from a colt.
Then day turned
To night;
And as his soul
Took its flight
He said
"I'm dead."
Then McShy began to cry,
And tremble with fear and dread;
And Fred,
The policeman, said:
"McShy you're not dead, quite,
You see you had a fight
With old Al. Cohall.
You bet he's rough;
He never was known
To holler enough,
He'd stay with a fight
All day and all night;
Tho' millions to one,
Without knife or gun
He'll bury them all
Out of sight."

Next morning McShy, still very dry,
Appeared before his honor
Judge Connor,
And made this his plea,
(Which the Judge failed to see).
If your honor please:
Yesterday while hiveing
Some of old Bourbon's bees,
They hallucinated my brain
And paralyzed my knees.
And if your honor please,
Fire brands and falling trees,
Earthquakes and foaming seas
Are mild in comparison
With old Bourbon's bees.

So McShy opened his eye
In hell;
And the fiendish yell
Of the hellish crew broke
Upon his startled ear.
And out of the gloom
And sulphurous smoke
The voice of the king
Of demons spoke,
"Stir up the blast for McShy."
And the flames leaped mountains high,
And devils with hoofs,
And devil's with claws,
Devils with jaws
Like cross-cut saws,
Blue devils and red,
And devils with eyes
In the back of their head,
And millions of imps
With fiery hair
Danced and howled
In the blazing glare.
And they dragged him to the edge
Of the bottomless hole,
Where the fires of eternity
Consumes not the soul.
They hurled him in
To the flaming hell,
And down for millions
Of miles he fell.
Then the terrible spell
Of his dream of hell
Was broke;
And McShy
With a shriek
Awoke.

The Forty-sixth Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The first session of the Forty-sixth Congress commenced today under favorable auspices, and with a general air of cheerfulnss pervading the occupants of the floors and the immense crowds of interested spectators that filled the galleries of both houses at least an hour before the time fixed by the President's message for the formal convening. The organization of the House of Representatives was effected with ease and promptitude, notwithstanding the predictions which had gained such wide currency concerning the difficulties that were to result from the plots and combinations of the Greenbackers with the Republicans and dissatisfied anti-Randall Democrats, and from the supposed lack of sufficient Democratic votes to constitute the requisite majority of the total House membership. All these predictions, like the claim of pledges for Blackburn's nomination, proved to be mere puff balls, and the general expectation of exciting scenes to-day was therefore entirely dissappointed.

There were several interesting incidents, such as the outburst of applause which greeted Colonel Blackburn's viva voce vote for Randall; the similar demonstration when Randall was escorted to the chair by his unsuccessful competitors for the Speakership—Messrs. Blackburn and Garfield; the breezy little debate which sprung up from McMahon's effort to impeach the validity of the election of Butterworth, who succeeded Saylor as one of the Representatives from Cincinnati, etc.

One portion of Randall's inaugural address excited considerable comment, viz: his significant remark that the present House of Representatives bore the latest mandate from the people. He evidently had in mind the purpose of the majority to compel the President to accede to their demands for the repeal of the Federal Election Law, etc.

When the Speaker alluded to the harmony now existing between the House and the Senate, the venerable commoner, Alexander H. Stephens, who sat in his movable chair in front of the Speaker's desk, and who, with his tall stovepipe on his head, his weazened countenance and his childlike form, was a most conspicuous object of attention, inclined his head in a manner expressive of serene satisfaction, and turned the wheel of his chair backward and forward, much as a happy school-boy might move to and fro in swinging.

Among the new members especially noticeable were General Joe Johnston, of Virginia, General Hawley, of Connecticut, ex-Secretary Robeson, Goodlove S. Orth, and Rev. Gilbert Delamatyr. The desks of the Representatives and of the Senators in the other chamber were numerously decorated with floral compliments, and the general appearance of both houses was remarkably cheerful and festive.

The Pacific Coast was represented in the Senate by Booth, Jones, Grover, Farley and Slater, and in the House by Representatives Daggett, of Nevada, Whiteaker, of Oregon, and all the Territorial delegates. California, for the first time, it is believed, since her admission to the Union, was unrepresented.

BOTH parties have made arrangements for calling State Conventions. The Democrats hold theirs on the 27th of May, the Republicans on the 17th of June. Both Conventions will be held at Sacramento. Since the second nomination of the late Governor Haight all the Democratic State Conventions have been held in San Francisco. The last Republican State Convention also met in that city.

Curiosities of Commerce,

ILLUSTRATED.

Of the value and necessity of this publication to every Lady Shopper and Merchant in our land, the Merchant Editor of "Baldwin's Monthly," thus pleasantly and kindly remarks in his February Literary Review.

The CURIOSITIES OF COMMERCE, a pamphlet edited by Mrs. Sallie J. Battey, is mainly devoted to the leading specialities of the New York retail trade. The publication is excellent in every feature. The work done by Mrs. Battey will convince the reader at once of her capability. Many of the best names in the world of trade appear in it as advertisers; and after a careful examination we are inclined to commend it to others who wish to make known their business, and considered as a convenient Hand-Book for shoppers in New York, or as a reliable Directory for out-of-town residens. No work of the kind can be depended upon with more certainty.

THE CURIOSITIES OF COMMERCE,

Together with E. Ridley & Sons' Catalogue and Price List, the most complete of its kind in the world, elegantly illustrated, and the price of every article plainly stated, so there can be no possible mistake in ordering by mail, will be sent to any address on receipt of TEN CENTS to cover mailing expenses.

Merchants, Inventors and Purchasers will receive attention by addressing

MRS. SALLIE J. BATTEY,
mh12dw P. O. Box 1326 New York.

Kentucky Prince!

This celebrated Jack can be found during the season of 1879 at the Ranch of his owner, seven and one-half miles southwest of Woodland, from March 10th and onward.

DESCRIPTION.—KENTUCKY PRINCE is five years old this Spring. He stands 15 hands high, with good bones and fine style. He has taken the premium in many well contested rings.

PEDIGREE.—KENTUCKY PRINCE is a Black Jack; was sired by Great Kentuckian, he by Superior Mammoth, he by Smith's Mammoth, he by Imported Mammoth. First Dam by Jim Porter, he by Leviathan, he by Imported Mammoth. Second Dam by Imported Zorab—a Maltese Jack. Third Dam by Rallfox, imported. Fourth Dam by Henry Clay's Imported Royalist. KENTUCKY PRINCE is a good breeder. (Signed) R. B. GENTRY.

COUNTY CLERK'S CERTIFICATE.

Sworn and subscribed before me by R. B. Gentry, and I certify that said Gentry's reputation for truth and veracity is good in the community where he lives. Given under my hand and seal of office this 4th day of September, 1878.

Attest: REED S. NICHOLS,
Clerk Boyle County Court, Kentucky.

March 10, 1879. **J. W. CHILES, Prop'r.**
mh13w1m

H. L. MARDERS. J. D. LAWSON.

FASHION STABLES!

Marders & Lawson, - Prop's.

This spacious, commodious and elegantly arranged Stable is now open for the accommodation of the Public.

THE BUILDING is a large, two-story brick, with splendid arched entrances, and is FIRST-CLASS in all its appointments.

We will furnish at reasonable rates the Best Teams, the Finest Buggies and the Most Elegant Outfits, generally, that ever were driven out of a livery stable in this or any other town in California.

☞ Attention is especially called to our extra facilities for feeding transient teams, as well as taking Horses to board by the day or week.

☞ Don't forget the place: **FASHION STABLES, N.W. Cor. Main and Railroad Streets.** fe19dw

H. P. MARTIN, Woodland. E. J. ROGERS, Napa.

Marble Works

—AND—

Artificial Stone Manufactory.

LEATHER'S PATENT

Plain and Variegated

Artificial Stone

For Sidewalks, Hitching Posts, HORSE BLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL FENCES, Vaults, Coping for Family Graves, etc., sold or made to order. Also all kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Please give us a call and have your work done at home.

H. P. MARTIN, Prop'r,
P. O. Box, 141. WOODLAND, CAL.
fe23dw

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A few doors West of Postoffice,

BARNES & CO., Proprietors.

[Successor to Byrns, Gable & Co.]

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Kept constantly on hand, and of the best qualities, including Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, Etc., Etc.

The Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

A DELIVERY WAGON will carry meats to any part of town.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all who favor us with their orders may rely on fair dealing. fe4dw

WASHINGTON PARK, DIXON.

This delightful resort, located at **DIXON, SOLANO COUNTY,** has been arranged and fitted up with great care for the use of

Picnic and Excursion Parties

having all the appointments usual at such pleasure grounds. The Park is under the management of

An Experienced Caterer

To the enjoyment of the public, and who never fails to please those who honor him with their patronage. Those desiring to engage the Park should confer with

GEORGE FRAHM, Manager,
fe21dw Prop'r City Hotel, Dixon, Cal.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES!

The Great British Remedy. There is unquestionably no other remedy so certain in its effects. ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, BRONCHITIS, and DISORDERS OF THE THROAT alike yield to its influence. The highest medical testimony states no better cure for these complaints exists (now proved by over half a century's experience.) They contain no opium, morphia or any violent drug. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by THOMAS KEATING, London, Britain, are sold by all druggists. Agents for the Pacific Coast, REDINGTON & CO., and LANGLY & CO., San Francisco. ja2dw

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

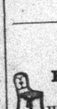
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. feldw

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,



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UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. mh1-dw

STATE HOUSE,

Corner K and Tenth Streets, - - Sacramento.

H. ELDRED, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging, $6.00 to $12.00 per Week
Single Meals, 25 cts. Board, $4.00 " "
Single Rooms, 50 cts. Family Rooms, $1@$2.50.
Fine Wines at the Bar. A Billiard Room attached. (Street Cars pass the door every Six Minutes.)

OAKLAND POULTRY YARDS!

Cor. Sixteenth and Castro Sts., Oakland.

Constantly on hand and for sale, choice specimens of the following varieties of Fowls:

Dark and Light Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, White & Brown Leghorns, Dorkings, Polish, Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Game and Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, etc., etc.

Safe Arrival of Eggs guaranteed.

No Inferior Fowls Sold at any price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ For further information send stamp for Illustrated Circular, to

GEORGE B. BAYLEY,
mh20w3m P. O. Box 1918, San Francisco, Cal.

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

Has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.

Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the most reliable in use.

Also, Agency for SCOURING & DYEING. de19

Elston & White,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.

—ALSO,—

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists, STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL. mh1w

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, know as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. fe17-tf

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. mh13w

Free Omnibus to and from the House. [mh13w

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mh13-w3m

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JEWELRY STORE

CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,

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Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line mh1dw

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER. I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. **Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,** opp. Pockman's Stables, Woodland. Ja1dw

HOME MADE SHIRTS,

Of the Very Best Quality,

And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,
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Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Every thing will be conducted strictly on the square. mh12w

AITKEN & FISH.

PREMIUM

PIONEER MARBLE WORKS

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Ja10w

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books,

ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,

Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.

mh1dw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

Assignees' Notice to Creditors.

J. A. ABBAY vs HIS CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Assignees of the estate of J. A. ABBAY, Assignor, to the Creditors of said estate and all persons having claims against said estate and Assignor, to present them with the necessary vouchers within three months after the first publication of this Notice, to the undersigned, at their residences near Winters in Yolo County, California.

Dated Winters, Yolo County, Cal., Feb. 12th 1879.

WILLIAM SIMS and J. G. ALLEN,
fe20w2m Assignees

NOTE LOST.

We have lost a Note signed by D. HERON for $632.91, payable to our order, dated July 30, 1877. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same, as payment has been stopped. F. S. FREEMAN & CO.
fe1dlwtf

A Rare Chance

FOR INVESTMENT!

It is a well known fact that Sheep Raising, with good Ranges and Pasturage, has made more money in this county than any other kind of farming. The undersigned now offers for sale at a very low price and on easy terms, the most desirable Sheep and Grain Farm combined in the county. It consists of 2,500 acres--400 acres of it good, cultivatable land, and 200 acres now sowed with wheat, looking fine, and bids fair to make 30 bushels to the acre--is fenced into three fields besides the large pasture, there being about 14 miles of good redwood post and Puget Sound pine plank fence.

On the place is a good two-story frame Dwelling House, two large Barns, a stone Milk House, a good Well of Pure Water with Windmill and Tank and plenty of living spring water all over the ranch to water all the stock it will carry--carries now about 8000 sheep and other stock.

There is, in addition, about 4000 acres of good mountain range Government Land, fenced with a good brush fence, that goes with the place.

The place is within a few miles of a Railroad Station, and will be sold for the low price of

$25,000!

$10,000 down and the balance on long time in annual paynents at 10 per cent per annum interest.

Any one desiring a permanent, paying business, will do well to call at once on the undersigned for full particulars.

GEO. D. FISKE,

P. O. Block, Woodland.

CONSOLIDATED.

AN IMMENSE STOCK.

AND

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

We have now consolidated our two establishments at the

PIONEER CORNER STORE,

Formerly occupied by F. S. Freeman & Co.,

And are ready to offer our Immense Selection of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

Mens' & Boys' Clothing, Boots,

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Provisions and Crockery,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

fe27w SUCCESSORS TO F. S. FREEMAN & CO.

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.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES C. SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

ja2 **575 Market Street, San Francisco.**

BRANCHING OUT.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.

Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.

fe18

BENOIT BROS.,

FRENCH

MERCHANT TAILORS!

Have opened a FIRST-CLASS SHOP. All work done in the Best of Style and in the Latest Fashion. Good Fits guaranteed, and

No Work Allowed to Leave our Shop without giving satisfaction!

Be sure to call and examine our large and well selected stock before going elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Suits to Order, $28 to $55. | Pants, $5.50 to $14.

Three Doors West of Craft House,
Main Street, Woodland. fe21dw

F. B. CHANDLER,

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,

Elmira, Solano County; Winters, Yolo County; and Madison, Yolo Co., Cal.

All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers. fe21w

FOR SALE!

A No. 1 Horse-Power and Deep Well Pump!

Inquire of [fe20w1m] **H. B. WOOD.**

WOODLAND

Daily Democrat.

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Persons desiring to change from the Weekly to the Daily can do so at any time by informing the Carrier or by leaving word at this office.

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Published every Thursday. A large 7-column 8-page Weekly, containing an immense amount of reading matter, embracing all Local Occurrences, Telegraphic and General News, full Commercial Reports, a great variety of Miscellaneous matter, etc.

$3 a Year, in Advance;
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JOB PRINTING.

Large additions having recently been made to this department, of a **Gordon Press, Plain and Fancy Types,** etc., we are

BETTER PREPARED

Than ever before for giving satisfaction to our numerous patrons in this department.

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BILL HEADS, LEGAL BLANKS,

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And everything else in the way of Printing either plain or in colors.

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CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,

WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor, MRS. C. H. SPRAGUE,
ja18w1f Woodland.

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